REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,485.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, in *advance* | Rs. 42 |
| Half Year " | " 24 |
| Three Months " | " 14 |
| One Month " | " 5 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | " 2 8 |
| Third do | " 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | " 0 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do | 4½ " " |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ " " |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,337 Tons, 250 H.P. Commander J. Ballantyne, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1873, at 4 P.M.

| Feb. 1873. | | Feb. 1873. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 8 | Leave Tuticorin | 16 |
| " Ratnagherry | 9 | " Columbo | 17 |
| " Vingorla | 9 | " Galle | 18 |
| " Goa | 10 | " Nerapatam | 21 |
| " Carwar | 10 | " Madras | 23 |
| " Mangalore | 11 | " Coconada | 25 |
| " Cannanore | 12 | " Visagapatam | 26 |
| " Beddaghurry | 12 | " Bimlipatam | 26 |
| " Tellicherry | 12 | " Gopaulpore | 27 |
| " Calicut | 13 | " False Point | 28 |
| " Beypore | 13 | | March. |
| " Cochin | 14 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 2 |
| " Alleppy | 14 | | |

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1873, at noon.

| Feb. 1873. | | March 1873. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 14 | Leave BUSHEHR | 5 |
| " Kurrachee | 18 | Arrive Fao | 6 |
| " Guadur | 19 | " Bushire | 7 |
| " Muscat | 21 | " Bahrein | 7 |
| " Bunder Abbas | 23 | " Linga | 12 |
| " Linga | 25 | " Bunder Abbas | 14 |
| " Bushire | 27 | " Muscat | 16 |
| " Bushehr | 28 | " Guadur | 18 |
| " Fao | March 1 | " Kurrachee | 21 |
| Arrive BUSHEHR | 2 | " BOMBAY | 24 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

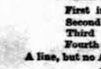
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, sail in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 28th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL about 14th FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of 3 Saloon and 6 handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... Rs. 300
To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bathrooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

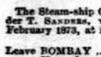
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

*The following steamer will leave despatch.*



THE ORLANIO, 1,437 tons, about the 8th February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 3½ days.

A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class ..... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,737 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1319 Tons, 140 Horse Power, class ed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the 12TH FEBRUARY next.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool | £50 |
| " Suez | £30 |
| " Malta | £40 |

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | Including Wines. |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment 4£ | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | Without Food. |

Children under 8 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Sailings from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,215 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th February, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastlet, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE steamer PHLOX, Paker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| RUTNAGHERRY, | CARWAR, |
| VINGORLA, | COMPTA, |
| GOA, | MANGALORE. |

For Freight or Passage apply to MANOCKLAL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street; and for Charter, to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HINDOSTAN | 3,113 Tons | 600 H.P., | on 3rd March. |
| PESHAWUR | 3,782 " | 600 " | on 17th " |
| AUSTRALIA | 3,648 " | 600 " | on 31st " |
| KHEDIVE | 3,742 " | 600 " | on 14th April. |
| CATHAY | 2,983 " | 500 " | on 28th " |
| DECCAN | 3,128 " | 600 " | on 12th May. |

FARE.

First Class ..... Rs. 660
Second Class ..... " 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE. Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates. Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES. Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. STIRLING, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S.S. Stirling.

Bombay, 30th January 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ERL KING, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersig nature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Agents S.S. Erl King.

Bombay, 31st January 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class full-toned solid Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte, by Schroder, a solid Mahogany Slate Bed Miniature Billiard Table, Table Ornaments, Pictures, &c., at No. 163, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed by D. S. Kemp, Esq., whose family has left for England, to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th in last., the whole of his Household Furniture, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th February 1873.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £600,000 ; REVENUE £160,0 0.

EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,20,000.

INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,0.0.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta ..... GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay ..... GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL,

5, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

ROSS AND COMPANY.

LONDON PRICES.

WANTED CONSIGNEES for a Cargo of 1,400 Tons COALS per OCEAN, Captain Petterson, just arrived from Cardiff.—Apply to

ALSEN, RIEBE, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1873.

NOTICE.—The HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK at Hog Island is available for DOCKING VESSELS. Application should be made to LIEUTENANT BREBNER, I.N., at the Lift, or the Marine Office, Bombay.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—MRS. SOUTHEY earnestly requests that the friends who so kindly assisted her on the last occasion will continue their exertions to secure the election of her Daughter, ALICE MARSTON SOUTHEY, at the next election in June.

Votes may be sent to Ms. JUSTICE MELVILL, Bombay.

Choice Selected TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Just received, in fine condition.

| | Cash. Rs. s. | Credit. Rs. s. |
|---|---|---|
| DINDIGUL MUSTER, per thousand | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| THOMPSON'S " " | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| DAWSON'S " " | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| NOBLE'S " " | 13 0 | 15 0 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOICE SPARKLING WINES:

In cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

Champagnes :

| | Qts. Cash Rs. | Qts. Credit. Rs. | Pints. Cash Rs. | Pints. Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GIESLER'S "For India," *imported direct from Ferd. Giesler & Co* | per doz. 40 | 44 | 21 | 23 |
| JULES MUMM'S "Finest Dry" | " 40 | 44 | 21 | 23 |

Hocks :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING | per doz. 32 | 36 | 18 | 20 |
| EHRENBREITSTEIN (*exquisitely delicate.* | " 38 | 42 | 21 | 23 |

Moselles :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINE SPARKLING | per doz. 27 | 30 | | |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING | " 32 | 36 | 18 | 20 |
| NONPAREIL (*very choice*) | " 36 | 40 | 20 | 22 |

Burgundies.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RED or WHITE | per doz. 32 | 36 | 18 | 20 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN,

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £293
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £320
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £360
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £500
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £866
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all times and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, a Dr. J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, and Fort, Poona.

BOMBAY.

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## NOTICES.

!!! NOTICE !!!

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EMPORIUM

OF

FASHION

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FOR THE

SEASON

ON

SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY

22ND.

NOTICE.—All descriptions of DOMESTIC SERVANTS, as well as MIDWIVES and NURSES, either Europeans or Natives, can be obtained by applying to the Undersigned, back of the Small Cause Court, or at No. 200, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

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NOTICE.—A NEW TARIFF for OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS has come into force, calculated according to scale at the rate of 7½ per cent. See specimens.

| £ | Rs. | £ | Rs. | Shillings. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 ... | 107-8 | 2-10 ... | 27-6 | 15 ... | 5-6-6 |
| 7-10 ... | 81-2 | 2 ... | 21-0-6 | 10 ... | 5-12-6 |
| 5 ... | 57-12 | 1 ... | 11-0-9 | 1 Penny | 0-8-9 |

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN,
Assist. Accountant General, in Charge of Money Order Offices.
Chief Office, Bombay, 1st February 1873.

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Capital—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 Sterling.)

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Per dozen ..... Rs. 30 0
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deck Suits | | 17 0 | Rail Portmanteaus | | 12 8 | Warm Gloves | 2 4 |
| Overland do | | 27 0 | or | | to | Do. Mitts | 1 12 |
| Warm do | | 35 0 | Overland Trunks | | 28 0 | Do. Mufflers | 2 0 |
| Overcoats or Inverness Capes | 30 0 to 45 0 | | Best Solid Leather | | 52 0 | Gent's Scarfe Knott, or} Pin | 1 0 to 3 8 |
| Sleeping Suits | 6 8 to 17 8 | | Extra Size do. | | 72 0 | | |
| Dressing Gowns | 10 0 to 23 0 | | Black Hide Hand Bags | 11 8 to 24 0 | | Paper Collars Doz. | 1 0 |
| Pyjamas ½ doz. | 16 8 | | Cash Bags | | 6 12 | Linen do. " | 6 0 |
| Oxford Shirts | " 36 0 | | Courier Bags | | 6 8 | Cotton Sox " | 2 8 |
| White do | " 22 8 | | Money Belts | | 3 8 | Warm Merino " | 15 8 |
| Best Printed | " 22 8 | | Sovereign Boxes | | 4 0 | | 5 0 |
| Best Flannel | " 49 0 | | Soiled Linen Bags | | 4 12 | Cambric Handkerchiefs | to |
| Silk and Wool | " 22 0 | | Sponge Bags | | 2 0 | | 18 0 |
| Under Vests | " 14 0 to 31 0 | | Hat Brushes | | 1 0 | Umbrellas with Covers | 9 0 |
| Do. Pants | " 26 0 to 31 0 | | Air Pillows | | 6 0 | Overland Chairs, best Beech | to |
| Towels | " 4 12 | | Travelling Pillows | | 2 0 | | 9 0 |
| Pillow Cases Each | 1 8 | | Rug Straps | | 2 0 | | 13 8 |
| Sheets Per pair | 9 8 | | Look Straps | | 8 0 | Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds | to |
| Cardigan Jackets | 9 8 | | Waterproof Coats | | 15 0 | | 15 0 |
| Bathing Drawer | 2 0 | | Travelling Caps | | 3 8 | Blankets Each | 11 8 |

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MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED I

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Government Paper firm.

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 25th Jan., compared with the statement issued on 1st Feb. :—

| LIABILITIES. | 25th Jan. | 18th Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital:— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares at Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000 | | |
| | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ..... | 10,75,000 | 10,75,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ..... | 272,26,286 | 262,27,942 |
| Do. do. at Branches. | 20,36,010 | 23,50,457 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 170,26,363 | 160,17,559 |
| Post Bills ..... | 27,419 | 27,419 |
| Cash Credits, Undrawns ..... | 4,86,749 | 4,25,248 |
| Rs. | 540,35,127 | 521,20,434 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ..... | 64,66,509 | 64,34,276 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize ..... | 20,41,579 | 20,40,718 |
| Loans, on Security of do. do. current Accounts, overdraws ..... | 7,58,590 | 9,42,315 |
| Bills Discounted ..... | 5,43 | 3,350 |
| Stamps ..... | 105,81,934 | 108,30,782 |
| Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,94,660 | 6,149 | 6,268 |
| Amount applied in reduction „ 75,000 | | |
| Bullion ..... | 4,19,660 | 4,19,660 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents ... | 6,12,800 | 5,07,504 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | 2,81,083 | 2,83,155 |
| | 226,80,630 | 206,32,476 |
| Rs. | 540,35,127 | 521,20,434 |

## SALES AND PURCHASES.

### PIECE GOODS.

The market closed unchanged without any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | pieces | Grey Shirtings | 45 in. | 39 yds. | 8 lbs. | Rs. | 5 12 0 |
| 500 | „ | „ (common) | 45 „ | 39 „ | 8 „ | „ | 5 12 0 |
| 200 | „ | „ | 45 „ | 39 „ | 9 „ | „ | 6 8 0 |
| 1,000 | „ | „ | 45 „ | 39 „ | 8½ „ | „ | 5 11 0 |
| 1,000 | „ | „ | 40 „ | 39 „ | 8½ „ | „ | 5 10 6 |

### COTTON.

The market closed quiet, but prices show no change. We do not repeat our closing quotation, there being no alteration at all. The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | candies | New Khandeish | (Ready) ..... at Rs. | 227 to Rs. 231 |
| 100 | „ | „ | „ ..... at „ | 227 to „ 229 |
| 150 | „ | „ | „ ..... at „ | 227 to „ 228 |
| 100 | „ | „ | „ ..... at „ | 229 to „ 231 |
| 25 | „ | „ Akola F.F.B. | „ ..... at „ | 253 |
| 50 | „ | „ Oomrawuttee | „ ..... at „ | 240 |
| 15 | „ | „ | „ ..... at „ | 241 |
| 8 | „ | „ Bhowunggur | „ ..... at „ | 241 |
| 175 | „ | „ Old Sawginned | „ ..... at „ | 229 |
| 100 | „ | „ Compta | „ ..... at „ | 209½ |

### CALCUTTA.—30TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102-2, and small amounts at Rs. 102-4.

4½ per cents, of 1872, small amounts at Rs. 104-2.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-6 and 110-7.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,857½ and 1300, exclusive of the dividend.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Kurrachee (s) ..... | Henderson ... | Kurrachee, Jan. 31. |
| | Neera (s) ..... | Coburn ..... | Aden, Jan. 23. |
| | Ocean ..... | Pettevon ..... | Cardiff, Oct. 7. |
| | Amsithes ..... | Salvessen ..... | Newcastle, Sep. 19. |

### DEPARTURE.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Hydaspes (s) ..... | Rogers ..... | Aden and Suez. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Lydia, Harwood, to Akyab.

Brig Vestal, Nacoda, to Mozambique via Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Neera, to Aden and Jeddah.

Brig Flor de Mar, to Mozambique.

Steamer Cathay, for Aden and Suez.

Steamer Travancore, for China, &c.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timavo (s), 4 cases umbrellas, Ahmedally Hassonally ; 5 crates and 1 cask earthenware, John S. Elmore & Co. ; 456 bars iron, Tyebally Essoofally ; 50 cases slates, Narranjee Sewjee.

Phrenologist, 44 cases iron safe, Gooculdass Dewjee.

FROM LONDON.

Parana (s), 24 bales papers, Cajee Ebrahim Noormahomed ; 45 casks empty ardawnter bottles, Pochajee Framjee & Co. ; 8 casks earthenware and 1 case glassware, Soomar Veera.

Orlando (s), 10 cases brass sheets, Essoobhoy Ebramjee ; 5 cases thread, Cassom Abdool Rehman ; 45 cases sulphuric acid, Framjee Ardaser Davur.

Como (s), 1 case gin, Boanevialle and Sibille.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 20 bales hides, A. Janmahomed.

Lady Allan, 25 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha ; 125 bales goats hair, Rajpal Treecom.

Timor (s), 45 bales cotton, Kerzachund Cupoorchund ; 30 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahadhewdass ; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 550 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co. ; 42 bales cotton, Otmuchund Heerjee.

Como (s), 25 bales wool, Pursotum Kessowjee ; 50 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee ; 50 bales cotton, Norrondass Pursotum ; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 40 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co. ; 25 bales wool, Haridass Gangjee ; 33 bales wool, Heeranund Kholdass ; 40 bales wool, Damoder Mathooradass ; 20 bales cotton, and 10 bales wool, Morarjee Dayall ; 14 bales cotton, King and Co.

Celia (s), 20 bales wool, Tricomdass Ashjee ; 200 bales wool Mooljee Jetha & Co. ; 4 bales cotton, Khunjee Jewraz ; 150 bales hemp, Jewraz Gooculdass.

Orlando (s), 500 bundles gall-, Premjee Runchordass ; 64 bales cotton, Gooculdass Damoder ; 51 bales cotton, Munro Hurukchund, 22 bales wool, W. Nicol & Co.

Timavo (s), 105 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co ; 300 bales cotton, Rally Brothers ; 43 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahadowdass ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co ; 27 bales cotton, Otumchund Heerjee ; 9 bales hides. The E. Landing S. & F. Agency.

South Tyne (s), 130 cwts horns, Fazel Mahomed Dama ; 34 bales cotton, Govindraw Dwarkadass.

Hutton (s), 500 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Nettelwala.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co. : 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Apis (s), 12 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30TH.

Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty from Poona.

FEBRUARY 1ST.

Tyndall, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on furlough, from Dehra Gazee Khan.

Haggard, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 2ND.

Oliver, Captain, Bengal D. P. W., on sick leave, from Kussowlee.

FitzGerald, Captain, 3rd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Hingolee.

Inge, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on promotion, to England, from Meean Meer.

Rawlinson, Lieutenant, 3rd M. N. I., on leave, from Secundrabad.

FEBRUARY 3RD.

Gillespie, Captain, A. D. G. B. P., on duty, from Kurrachee.

Lamb, Captain, officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Waring, Captain, A. A. G. for M., on duty, from Kurrachee.

Hay, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Dept., on duty, from Aden.

Peters, Assistant, Medical Dept., on duty, from Dharwar.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 2ND.

Currie, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 3RD.

Fuller, Sub Lieutenant, 41st Foot, to join, to Mooltan.

Grant, Lieutenant Colonel, 11th M. N. I., to join, to Raipore.

Gillespie, Cap sin. A. A. G. B. P., on duty, to Poona.

Hepworth, Surgeon, 3d Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.

Barker, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to Southampton.

Stafford, Major, Bengal Staff Corps on furlough, to England.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Feb. 1.)

Mr. J. H. Carter, Asst. Mag. and Collr., Futtehpore, furlough to Europe for two years, from the 10th March, 1873, together with usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. S. N. Martin, Dist. and Sessions Judge, the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to retirement from the service, with effect from the 2nd Feb. 1873.

Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Supt. of the Terai, six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 1st April, 1873, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

The Rev. A. W. Irwin, M.A., Chaplain, Morar, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to be Chaplain of Bareilly.

The services of Rev. M. LaMert, B.A., Chaplain, Agra, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The services of the Rev. G.D. Symonds, B.A., Chaplain, Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The services of the Rev. J. Aberigh Mackay, B.D., Chaplain, Meerut, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

## MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 2nd January 1873.

Capt C J Jennings, from offg Supt of Army Schools, to attached 57th N I—On relief by Lt Col Grove.

Capt E Perse, S C, to attached 7th N I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

22nd Oct 1872—By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Surg A Fergusson, M D, 24th Regt N I, to take medical charge of the 29th Regt N I, until the arrival of Surg Bostord, M D, without prejudice to his Regimental duty.

30th Oct 1872—By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, directing Surg Maj J T Williams, 1st Regt L C, to assume medical charge of the 25th Regt N I, Right Wing, 32nd N I, and Civil Dispensary.

19th Dec 1872—By the Officer Comdg Northern District, appointing Surg G E Whitton to afford medical aid to the European Infy, Veteran Company Garrison Hospital, Detachment, 12th Regt N I, and District Staff, with effect from the 21st instant, vice Asst Surg Hayleit, proceeding on duty with 2nd Regt N I.

By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, directing Surg B. T. Suffrein, 35th Regt N. I, to assume medical charge of the Brig Staff, Lock and Cantonment Hospital : from Surg Maj J. T. Williams, 1st Regt L C, about to leave the station.

By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, directing Asst Surg W. J. Hastings, M.D., to assume medical charge of the Right Wing, 32nd Regt Madras N I.

By the Officer Comdg 19th N I, appointing Capt H. E. A. Lawford to officiate as Qrmr, vice Capt F. Smalley, proceeding on leave.

By the Officer Comdg 25th N I, appointing Col E. F. Waterman to officiate as Comdt ; Lt-Col W. A. Gib as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer ; and Capt J. Gabbett as Wing Officer, the latter Officer without prejudice to his duties as Offg Qr Mr, vice Col Molony in Command of the Provinces of Malabar and Canara.

By the Officer Comdg 20th N I, appointing Capt E. J. Watson to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Sub, vice Capt A. D. Grant, proceeding on furlough to Europe. With effect from 21st Dec 1872.

By the Officer Comdg British Burmah Division, directing Lt H P V. Gaitskell, 2nd Bat 10th Regt, to be attached to the 14th N I on embarkation of the 2nd Bat 10th Foot for England.

Staff Corps :—Col. C. J. Bradley, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 24th N I from 11th Jany 1873, or date of departure to the 11th July 1873—Neilgherries, S. C.

Staff Corps.—Lt. Col. W A Deey, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 14th N I, for 6 months, from 10th March 1873 or date of departure.

4th Foot.—Capt T Edmunds, to England, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board, via the Overland route, per Troop ship Malabar—unfit to do duty with troops.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Capt L. Owen, 1st Wing Sub 16th Regt N I, for three months, from 1st Jany 1873—Ramaadroog, S C.

Cadre 1st Light Cavalry—Capt H R E Wellesley, 1st Squad Sub 2nd Regt L C, from date of arrival of Regt at Kamptee or date of departure, for four months.

## PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, January 30.)

Mr. J. Frizelle, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Hazara, with effect from the 1st Dec 1872, until relieved by Maj W G Waite field, or until further orders.

Mr C P Ird, Asst Commr, Hissar, has obtained four months' leave, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him in G O No 3471, dated 24th Oct 1-72.

Mr Sydney Smith, Offg Asst District Supt, Police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Ambalah District.

His Honor the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the 7th Nov, vice Capt A Goldney, deceased :—

Capt M Millett from the 4th to the 3rd grade of Dist Supts of Police,

Mr S J Stone from the 1st grade 1st class, of Asst Dist Supts of Police, to the 4th grade District Supt of Police.

Mr S C Holbrow from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supt of of Police.

Mr R S Bruere from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supts of Police.

Mr W J Lemarchand from the 3rd grade of the 2nd class to the 3rd grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supts of Police.

Mr G F Taylor is appointed an Asst Dist Supt of Police in the 3rd grade of the 2nd class, with effect from the 7th Nov, vice Mr Lemarchand, promoted.

His Honor the Lt Govr is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the 6th Dec last, vice Maj R H Wall, deceased :—

Lt R C Nicholetts from the 4th to the 3rd grade of District Supts of Police.

Mr F L Edwards from the 1st grade of the 1st class of Asst District Supts to the 4th grade of District Supts of Police.

Mr P Broadway from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supts of Police.

The following promotion is made from the 30th Dec, vice Mr Turton Smith, seconded :—

Mr E Charde from the 4th to the 3rd grade of District Supts of Police.

Surg S C Courtney, M D, in medical charge, Corps of Guides, is granted leave of absence for thirty days from the 1st February 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and embark on furlough to Europe.

Lt-Col C T stewart, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st Circle, is allowed thirty days' preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation prior to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Lawrencepore, 20th January 1873.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to appoint Bt Col C C Drury, S C, doing duty at Bareilly, to the command of Fort Kangra.

Lt Col P H Pyall, Ben S C, on return from furlough, is, at his own request, posted to Moradabad for general duty.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 4th Jan 1873, directing Staff Asst Surg T J P Holmes, M.B., temporarily attached to the 88th Foot, to proceed to Delhi for duty with the detachment 109th Foot ; and directing Asst Surg J Candy, M D., 109th Foot, to rejoin the head-quarters of his regiment at Roorkee, on arrival of Staff Asst Sur Holmes.

Presidency District Order, dated the 6th Jan 1873, transferring Capt F W Simpson, General List, Infy, from the 8th to the 37th N I, for duty.

Benares Garrison Order, dated the 25th Nov 1872, directing Lt and Adjt T E Spencer, 1st Batt 3rd Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Maj the Hon J H Fraser, reported sick.

Chittagong Detachment Order, dated the 4th Jan 1873, directing Asst Sur C J W Meadows, Civ Sur, to afford medical aid to the party of the detachment 10th N I remaining for duty at Chittagong, with effect from the 4th Jan 1873.

31st Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 9th Dec 1872, appointing Lt J B Dunn to be Assist Instr in Musketry, from the above date inclusive.

3rd Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Jany 1873, making the following appointments :—

Major W R Martin, offg Wing Officer, officiate as 2nd in Comd in addition to his other duties, vice Bt Col R T Leigh, proceeded on leave.

Capt H. P. Kirke, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as Qr-Mr in addition to his other duties, vice Bt Capt F A Darley, reported sick.

8th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 6th Jany 1873, making the following officiating appointments, during the absence on leave of Major A Taylor, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

Major R Smith, Wing Officer, to officiate 2nd in Command.

Lt C M Keighley, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to appoint, to His Excellency's Personal Staff as extra Aides-de-Camp, during the Camp of Exercise, Nawab Golam Hussain Khan, Alazye, Khan Bahadoor, C S I., Native Commandant 1 th Cavalry, and Ressaldar Major Man Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, 9th Cavalry, dated 13th Janu ry 1873.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Batt 8th Regt.—Lt W Louis to be Instr of Musketry, vice Stuart, resigned, subject to approval by H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Dated 31st Dec 1872.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Capt A R Chapman, having completed five years' service in the appointment of Adj, with the rank of Capt, is re-appointed Adj, from the 4th Jan 1873.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Surg SC Amesbury, offg in medical charge of the 3 d N I, to have medical charge, vice Surg Maj Vivian, who has retired from the serv ce. Dated 16th Jan 1873.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Surg J E Tuson, M D., offg in medical charge 2nd N I, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surg Browne, on furlough. Dated 16th Jan 1873.

14th Native Infantry.—Capt W M Molyneux, 1st Wing Sub 30th N I to be 2nd Wing Sub vice Bamon, who exchanges. Dated 16th Jany 1873.

24th Native Infantry.—Capt E Stedman to retain the appointment of Adjt on promotion. Dated 16th Jany, 1873.

39th Native Infantry.—Lt A T Banon, 2nd Wing Sub 1st N I to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Molyneux, who exchanges. Dated 16th Jany 1873.

Nynee Tal Depot.—Capt F Rance, 36th Regt to be Station Staff Officer, vice Scriven. Dated 16th Jany 1873.

Dalhousie Depot.—Asst Surg W H B Clapp, M D, 54th Regt, to have medical charge of the depot until further orders. Dated 16th Jany 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :

Royal Artillery.—Lieut G Sainley to be Captain from the 6th Nov. 1872.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut C Cunningham to be Capt from the 19th June 1872.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have pressed, on the 10th Jan 1873, the test in Punjabee :—

Lt C S Hogge, 24th Punjab N I.

Lt J W O'Callaghan, Bengal Staff Corps, Asst Engr 2nd grade D P W.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee :—

Capt H I E Ford, Royal Artillery.

Lt F M E Vibart, Royal Artillery.

Staff Asst Surg J J O'Grady, A-19th Royal Artillery.

Lieut Maj G H Cockburn, 1-8th Foot.

Staff Asst Surg R Blood, M D, 1-8th Foot.

Lt J D Gregson, 40th Foot.

Lt J Broughum, 40th Foot.

Lt J W Hogge, 41st Foot.

Sub Lt R W MacLeod, 51st Foot.

Capt T B Urquhart, 72nd Foot.

Staff Asst Surg J E Fannin, med ch Fort Muchee Bawn.

Lt W North, Royal Engineers.

Lt C H Bagot, Royal Engineers.

Lt G R R Savage, Royal Engineers.

Lt J C MacGregor, Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lt A E Turner, D Batt A Brig, to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lt H T Lugard, (No. 3 Bat 23rd Brig.) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, (1st Bat.)—Capt J G Cockburn, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

28th Foot.—Capt H P Wolferstan, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

37th Foot.—Lt G A W Forrest, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot.—Capt J H Sharpe, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regt, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Maj (Bt Lt Col) R C Whitehead, from the 1st to the 31st Jan, to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate, in extension.

60th Foot, (2nd Bat)—Bt Col G Rigand, for one month from the 4th Jan, to Bombay ; and thence to England, for months, on private affairs.

76th Foot.—Lt J B Stradling, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

86th Foot.—Lt J H Harditman, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

96th Foot.—Capt W Newbigging, to remain in England, from the 17th Jan to the 15th Feb, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

Lt-Col F M MacGregor, to the hills north of Deyrah, for three months from date of leaving regiment, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Bt Col C B G Bacon, (doing duty at Cawnpore,) to Calcutta, for one month from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt Col W H Bleny, (doing duty at Jubbulpore,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Department—Surg G V Currie, (in medical charge 10th Bengal, Cavalry,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.


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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SWIFT—January 30th, at Byculla, the wife of Alfred Swift, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MORRIS—February 1st, on Saturday, Louisa Rosalie, the beloved and only child of Mrs. and Mr. James Morris, C. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—January 16th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Barker, 16th (Queen's) Lancers, of a son.

LONGMUIR—January 31st, at No. 4, Council House Street, Calcutta, the wife of T. Longmuir, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ELLIS—January 27th, at Seetagurrah, Mr. W. Ellis, Overseer, Ramgurh Tea Company, Limited, near Hazareebaugh.

NOLAN—January 24th, at Calcutta, of abscess on the liver, Michael Nolan, engine-driver, E. I. R., Nowadi.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873.


THE important news from Berlin, which we published in an extra yesterday, has a more warlike sound about it than any intelligence affecting England which has been given to the world since the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the envoys of the Confederate States of America, on board the steamer Trent in the end of 1861 ; but it has been put in a very sensational form, and there is not much real cause for alarm. The attitude taken by Russia is in itself threatening enough, and the source from whence the news comes is suggestive of a still more alarming coalition. The Central Asian army, which Russia has formed, is a large force. As in most continental armies the Russian regiments, when on their war footing, contain between 3,000 and 4,000 men, and each of them has three Battalions. When on a war footing, as it may be assumed that the Central Asian Army now is, each Russian Battalion contains more than 1,100 men, each squadron of Cavalry has about 230 men, and each battery of Artillery has 8 guns and about 273 men. Such being the case, then we may conclude that the new Central Asian Army is composed of

| | |
|---|---|
| Infantry ..... | 111,100 |
| Cavalry ..... | 4,600 |
| Artillerymen ..... | 9,888 |
| | 125,588 |

and the enormous number of 288 guns. This is a small force, however, compared with the regular army of Russia, which last year had reached the enormous number of 1,213,176, to which we may add 185,084 irregular troops, such as the Cossacks, and 70,568 levies on a new principle, which would make up the number to 1,468,828. But even these figures give an inadequate idea of what the Russian Army probably is at present and what it is very likely to be ere long. Russia has furnished no statistics of its army for about a year, but it has openly enlarged the basis of its conscription, so as almost to mobilise its people on the Prussian method. We are unable to say how far the new plan of the Russian army has been carried out, but what it aimed at was to create an army, on a war footing, of 1,653,393 men, with irregular, local and militia troops of 1,234,460 men, so amounting in all to the prodigious force of 2,887,850 armed men, along with 2,488 guns. Let us add that in the beginning of last year Russia had 25 iron-clad vessels, of which ten were monitors, in the Baltic alone, and she is believed to have been lately employed in constructing a number of iron-clads at Nicolaiev, for the Black Sea. It may thus be seen that if England has to grapple alone with Russia, it will have no despicable antagonist to encounter, and the prospects of allyship are not particularly encouraging. Recent diplomatic disclosures have revealed the fact that Russia had engaged to attack Austria if that power had joined with France in the late Franco-German war. But nations do not enter into such agreements without a *quid pro quo*, and it seems extremely likely that the other side of the agreement is that Prussia has bound herself to attack Austria or France in the event of either of these powers joining with England against Russia on an Asiatic question. The latent ferocity of the Briton, to which Mr. Grant Duff alluded lately, may have a good deal to do some of these days.

THE new Port Trust Act, which passed its second reading lately, comes before the Council to-day on its third reading. We cannot think that the members can have thought over this matter during the interval between the second and third readings with any feelings of satisfaction. Instead of establishing a Trust which is to take in charge a valuable property and administer it so as to benefit and encourage the trade of the Port, it proposes to form a Corporation to take over a property which, though a most important one, is not worth anything like the value at which it must be taken over, which has an income just sufficient to pay its bare expenses and with no reasonable probability of this income being increased, at least materially, for some years to come. Indeed the expenses so nearly balance the receipts, that there are no means at disposal for paying even the salary of a chairman, who is to be, according to the provisions of the Bill, the executive and responsible officer of the Trust. We have said that there is no reasonable probability of the income being increased ; indeed the probability is, if anything, the other way ; for beside the fact that Bombay is rather losing than gaining ground in her competition with Calcutta for the trade of Central and Northern India—losing, on account of the increasde expense as regards imports caused by the Elphinstone purchase, while everything is being done in Calcutta to reduce charges—we see the owners of property at Colaba sparing neither money nor efforts to attract trade in that direction ; the dock now in course of construction there, will, if made as efficient as is promised, certainly attract some, if not a considerable, business from the bunders of the proposed Trust. That the trade cannot stand further burdens is clear, we think, to all the members of Council ; no less clear to them than to the merchants, and though the terms of the Act are most stringent and severe, there is no doubt that any attempt to put them into execution would drive the trade to other bunders, or if increased charges were to be made in the shape of increased Port dues, they would drive the shipping from our Port. This want of funds for a salary for the executive officer is a most serious matter, as the Trust ought to have an efficient chairman who should be well paid and devote all his time to the interests of the estate. Let any one of our readers glance over clause 8 of the new Act and see the list of lands and properties which are to be vested in the Trust, and then over clause 29 and note the work the Trust is expected to take hold of, and then over schedule D with its diversified list, and say if he thinks that the superintendence of all this property and these proposed undertakings will not demand the whole time of the executive officer. Under the provisions of the Act the chairman is vested with all the powers of the Act except in those points which are by the Act reserved to the trustees : he has in addition the appointment of all the servants of the Trust excepting those filling a few of the highest posts, which are to be appointed by the local Government. Now what will be the effect of placing in such a position an unsalaried chairman, as for instance the Commissioner of Customs or the Collector of Bombay, who have their time fully occupied by their present duties ; it will be simply to put the whole power and responsibility in the hands of the secretary of the company. Such a chairman would hardly have the time to glance over the papers he would have to sign, and would be compelled to act on the suggestions of the secretary of the Trust, who would become practically the executive officer. It may be said that the trustees will share the responsibility and the labour ; but as the appointments to posts in the Trust are all made by the chairman independent of the trustees, they holding only the power of removal, a power which it would be most invidious to exercise except in extreme cases, and as the authority of the Trustees is restricted within the limits laid down in the Act, they really will constitute a consultative body only.

This dilemma is a most serious one, and we can see but two solutions to it ; the one is to separate the Land Estate from the Dock Estate and hand over the latter only to the trust. This would diminish the cost of the property taken over and consequently the interest to be paid, while it would not materially diminish the income of the Trust ; there would then be funds to pay a salaried chairman, and the undertaking could be managed with efficiency. This suggestion was brought forward by the Hon. the Advocate-General at the second reading of the Bill, and it was, we understand, urged by some members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce at the time the Bill was under discussion there. In both cases it was abandoned under the idea that the suggestion would not be entertained by the Government of India. But if it is made clear to the Supreme Government that the Trust is not in a condition to pay for efficient management, that it must go to Government begging for help from year to year—and we are confident it must do this as the Bill now stands—we do not believe that the Government will refuse to take over the land which has nothing whatever to do with the harbour or its immediate interests, and leave to the Trust only the shipping interests with its bunders, docks, &c. The speculation in land, which is no part of the trade of the Port, will then revert to Government, by whom the mistake of the purchase was originally made. This is, in our opinion, the simplest and most reasonable solution of the difficulty ; the proper management of the dock estate would in time increase the value of the landed property thus held by Government, and ultimately it would repay its cost and no doubt more than the cost ; meantime it would not be a tax on the trade, which is not connected with it in any way.

If this plan cannot be carried out, there seems to us to be but one other course, which is to follow the system in Calcutta and have a chairman and a deputy chairman, the latter being the executive officer ; it would then be reasonable to make the Engineer of the Company the deputy chairman, and the chairmanship could be an honorary post. There would be, we think, most serious objections to making the Engineer of the company its Chairman, no matter what may be the abilities and experience of its Engineer ; with the large schemes which must come into consideration in connection with the Trust, there should be an independent authority above the Engineer. But there are no such objections to the Engineer occupying the post of executive officer as deputy chairman, and the large experience of the present Engineer of the Elphinstone property in the practical working of such estates would be of great value in such a post.

In whatever way this difficulty is solved, the appointment of officers—excepting the few appointed by Government—should be made by the Trustees or with their sanction ; the right of removal now allowed by the Bill amounts practically to nothing unless there is to be continual bickering between the Chairman and the Trustees, which in itself would destroy all attempts at efficient management. No body of Trustees can take any real practical interest in the working of an estate which is under the charge of officers irresponsible to them. Any examination by a Trustee into the working of any department would seem to an appointee of the chairman like interference and would be sure to be resented. Any unnecessary clashing between the chairman and trustees should be avoided, while, on the other hand, every means should be taken to make the trustees feel a practical interest in all the affairs of the Trust. One such danger of opposing interests will be avoided, and an incentive to increased interest in the Trust will be added if the appointment of officers is made subject to the approval of the trustees. We hope that this important point will not be lost sight of when the section relating to the appointment of officers comes again before the Council. If the trustees cannot be relied on to approve the servants of the Trust, they certainly cannot be trusted with the management of the estate. Whatever other changes are made in the third reading of the Bill, we hope that this most important point will be again discussed, and that the appointment to posts under the Trust will be placed where it ought to be, in the hands of the Trustees.

The provisions of the Act are, in our opinion, very objectionable and unnecessary ; which provide that if at any time during the course of the year the trustees see that the income of the estate will not be sufficient to pay the expenses, they are to at once increase the charges and bring the income up to the expenditure. At the discussion of this point on the second reading, the Hon. Mr. Bythell pointed out very clearly that owing to the uncertainties of the arrivals of the crops from up-country, it would be impossible in the middle of any year to state with any certainty that the income would be deficient ; it would be impossible to say at any time what additions to its anticipated revenue an early crop might not bring to the Trust. We have the truth of this demonstrated in the difference between the present and the past year in the arrival of the cotton crop. On the 1st February of last year a very considerable portion of the Oomrawuttee and Broach crops had been shipped ; this year barely any Oomrawuttee has gone forward, and not a bale of Broach. Surely when any year has shown actually a deficit will be time enough to oppress further an overburdened trade. One consideration makes the matter appear less important to us than it otherwise would, and this is the assurance we feel, that neither Government nor the Trustees would dare to put the provisions of the clause into operation, knowing, as they must, that any increase of taxes would diminish and not increase the revenue. We can imagine the satisfaction with which the directors of the Colaba Company and Messrs. Sassoon would view any increase in the present high rates of charges on the Government bunders. Any deficit in the finances of the Trust at the end of the year must be met, we suppose, by increased taxation, but let the deficit be actual and known, not merely imaginary.

In other points we approve the provisions of the Bill and only wish it were an unencumbered estate which was to be administered for the benefit of the Port, and not one which under the best circumstances must weigh heavily on our trade, certainly for many years to come.

Since the above was in type we have learned that the meeting of the Legislative Council, which was announced for to-day, has been postponed for a week.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

OUT of the old three Rs may be said to have come three Ls—Legislative Literary Luminaries. Here is a sample of refined purgatory in a state of ripeness now before the Governor-General in Council, having left the hands of the literary club of this presidency after having gone through three readings, that count as readings, and about a hundred readings that do not count—"Bill No. 3 of 1872." This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1872."—(Undoubtedly, *the* Act *par excellence*.) Will the coach and four of O'Connell be able to pass to have turned Mahomedan, and to have drive through the following clause, or will it be a much smaller conveyance like a legal bi-cycle that only will be able to drive through it ?

Sec. CX.—"Every person who *by reason* of not being poss

## TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 10TH JANUARY.

Dirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
From January up to May
The rain it raineth every day.
All the rest have thirty-one
Without a blessed gleam of sun,
And if any of them had two and thirty
They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty.

So rhymes the "Clerk of the Weather" in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, and he versifies truly. Aquarius stands next to Pisces, and that circumstance reminds me how that a dog-fish in the Brighton Aquarium, with an utter contempt for the fervid imagination of Victor Hugo and the record of facts set forth from time to time in that very self-opinionated and very-dear-at-the-price weekly *The Field*, whose editor is the incarnation of the self-sufficiency, Jonah-like, has swallowed that "old man of the sea" the Octopus—second O long on the authority of Covent Garden. I sometimes condescend to skim over the well printed pretentious columns of the "owu brother to the Queen, of 346, Strand," and in it I have read how that this "monster of the deep" appears from time to time in different places, now at Malta, again on the far distant shores of New Zealand; how that bothers are suddenly encircled by "feelers" thrust stealthily from the caverns of the sea and are at once, in their rude state, conveyed to the closer embraces of the devil-fish and sent, with bones well packed, to Hades without a moment's warning. Victor Hugo and Mr. Horace Cox taught me to regard the Octopus, and they appear to have inculcated like ideas to Mr. Dion Boucicault, as a sea ogre of such voracity, strength, and courage that the great sea serpent was but a fresh-water eel in comparison. But poor Lord, to whose energy and perseverance we owe so much, has left behind him evidence which has taught me to regard the eight armed sea-monster, though "fearfully and wonderfully made," with sovereign contempt. On Tuesday last, finding himself uncomfortable in the tank where he had been placed by the curator, he (the Octopus) in an unguarded moment came out of the house of living oysters he had collected as a shelter round him, and on the very threshold of his marine residence came across a Tartar, the shape of a large specimen of the spotted dog-fish, who with the true cuteness of an old sea-dog rushed at him and swallowed him. Cesarean operation was hastily performed on the dog-fish, with a view to the safe extraction of the Octopus, but the latter was found to be no Jonah, for he was found dead. Though no one has crossed the great gulf fixed between us and the nether world to relate his experiences of "the bitterness of death," as caused by that process of strangulation which carries into effect the last sentence of the law by the hands of Mr. Calcraft and his able assistant Mr. Smith, still we all know how that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and can picture the horrors of the wretched man Spencer, who was to have been hanged last Monday, but who, through the bungling of the authorities, was not executed till Wednesday, when he died an abject craven. It appears that the public executioners' hands have been unusually full of late, so much so that he cannot join in the "dance of death" with so many partners as our judges have selected for him. Within the last few days his offices were required by four men at Durham, another was waiting for him at Kirkdale, and still more at Warwick. The execution of Spencer at Kirkdale was set down for Monday, but the sheriff's, taking it into their sapient heads that Calcraft would be at Durham on that day, made no preparations, and the hangman returned without performing his ghastly functions. This bungling was attended with the most distressing results, for it led the condemned man to hope for a reprieve owing to the delay, and carried his mind away from contemplating his dreadful position. Consequently when suddenly led out to execution all his fortitude had vanished, he showed great terror of the scaffold, and on turning a corner of the building and beholding the "gallows tree" the poor wretch moaned out, "Oh, don't, don't!" and had to be gently but firmly forced into the drop by the warders. This anticipation of death must have been worse than the reality, for he died instantly without even a twitching of the fingers.

The *Oswestry Advertiser* gives an account of a remarkable case of a trance, and a narrow escape from being buried alive, which reads more like a work of fiction than an occurrence in real life. The wife of a rockman residing at Vorn had, it appears, been in delicate health for some months past, and a few days prior to the 3rd of this month her life had been despaired of. A person living in the neighbourhood attended as nurse, and she had constant visits from her medical man. On last Friday morning the invalid seemed to be sinking rapidly, and between three and four she apparently died. At this time both the husband and nurse were present, and had no doubt whatever that life was extinct. In the ordinary course the nurse proceeded to lay out the body, and about seven the husband went by train to a village in Shropshire, where some of his wife's relatives reside, to acquaint them of the death and to make arrangements for the funeral. A coffin and a hearse were ordered, and the interment was to have taken place this week. During the absence of the husband from home, towards evening, the nurse went to the house where the supposed corpse was lying, with some coals, and as nobody was there she came away again, but before reaching her own home she met the husband returning from his journey, went back with him to the house, and lighted a fire. After the husband had partaken of tea he went up-stairs, when he, to his intense astonishment, and let us hope joy, noticed that his wife had disengaged herself from the wrappings which are usually put upon the dead. Although she was still insensible, there was no doubt that she had moved, and he at once resorted to friction and stimulants, and after a time his efforts were rewarded by unmistakable signs of life. The woman is fifty years old, and is still alive and recovering.

A curious book is now passing through the press, the author of which seriously professes to give, from actual experience, a matter-of-fact account of the laws, manners, and customs of a kingdom situated in one of the planets of our solar system. The title of the book is "Another World—The Coming K——" a series of Tennysonian parodies by Mr. Grenville Murray, is talked of. These Idylls are a chaffing satire on the Prince of Wales, and all the copies have, it is said, been bought up—copies are now fetching a guinea at West-End booksellers. I have as yet been unable to lay my hand on one. The author was the editor and principal contributor to that scurrilous paper the *Queen's Messenger*, and I need not consequently dwell on the taste said to be displayed in this new publication.

The Reverend Samuel Smith, of the Isle of Man, who calls himself a Good Templar, and who professes a strong partiality for water above all other liquids, has just delivered himself of a speech which in the good old days would have procured him meat, drink, and lodging in the Tower, and now ought to have ensured him a snug berth in a horse-pond in spite of his cloth. Speaking from a public platform at Douglas of the Good Templar's Lodge in Peel, he described it as follows:—"It is the finest lodge in the world for its number, the size, and the good looks of the members. This lodge would make a fine body of life-guards for Her Majesty, for it would make her sober and all around her." This blatant, primitive Methodist priest meant a shameful insult to the Queen, and inferred that she needed the exercise of positive compulsion to keep her within the bounds of ordinary sobriety. Strange to say there was not one to be found in all that craven assemblage to hurl back the charge into the throat of the audacious slanderer.

A change has taken place in the management of that sporting paper, the *Sporting Times*, its talented but peculiar editor, Dr. Shorthouse, having been forced to retire from taking a leading part by the grievous burdens of ill-health. As the high priest of breeding, the Doctor, with the exception of his absurd tilt against "that accursed Blacklock blood," has written well and carefully on his pet subject, and if breeders would only listen to some of his advice, we should possess more sound Cup horses than we do at present. A new daily paper called the *Conservative* has been started, backed up by a capital of £100,000. Its editor is Captain Hamber, and let us trust it will be an improvement on that insufferably dull and heavy journal the *Standard*, from which office the gentleman hails. *Passing Events*, a new illustrated paper, has come out, but will have but a short season. A teetotal *Figaro* also—what next? the real *Figaro* has halted very suddenly in its anti-betting crusade. When shall we possess a really good satirical and literary paper, one free from the elements of vulgarity and bad taste, and thoroughly honest and independent?

Mr. Earl Welby, whose accident in the hunting field I reported in my last letter, is dead. Yet another sensational incident has happened in the Pytchley Hunt during the past few days. General Mayow, C.B. late Deputy Quarter-Master General in Dublin, fell dead from his horse while riding across a grass field near Misterton, during a run last Wednesday. The cause of death was ascertained by a medical man, who was shortly on the spot, to be heart disease. General Mayow was one of "the six hundred" who rode in that fast thing at Balaklava, and went well to hounds. On Saturday the hounds ran their fox dead beat down to the village of Marston, when he took refuge in a churchyard, and, as a funeral at the time was going on, the hounds were at once whipped off. Curiously enough, the funeral was that of an old earth-stopper. After the old stopper had been buried, the hounds were brought back but the fox was not to be found. Miss Ellicott, daughter of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bath, has met with a severe accident whilst hunting with the Berkley hounds. She was accompanied by a groom, who gave her a lead over a fence with a nasty wide ditch: her horse fell and threw her heavily, but the horse in rising literally stood over the prostrate young lady without touching her and then walked away. Miss Ellicott was stunned and remained insensible for half an hour. She was removed to the palace in a cart, and is, I am glad to say, progressing favourably.

Brigham Young is said to have been very much married, and in this respect the Utah Saints follow closely in their leader's steps. Under the title of "The Marriage of the Emperor of China" we have some very interesting particulars of the extremely married state of His Imperial Majesty Tung Chi. Besides the Empress Ah-la-te, His Majesty has nine wives of the second class, twenty-seven of the third class, and eighty-one concubines. In every fifteen days the Emperor receives visits from representatives of each rank of wife and concubine. On each of the first nine days of the month one of nine concubines, selected from the eighty-one, pay their respects to him; on the next three succeeding days three wives of the third rank have that honour; then follows one of the second rank; then one of each of the two superior grades; and at every full moon the Empress, and she alone, is his companion. During the first half of the month the order of visits is reversed, and in this way, in the course of about four months, the Emperor enjoys the society of every lady of his extensive harem. This reminds one of the visit of Hercules to Thespius, and what the son of Jove is said to have done there.

During the last week several letters have appeared in the *Times* on the necessity of establishing national breeding studs, more particularly in India, upon the same plan as those of the various Continental powers. One writer, *Bushiri*, suggests that the Government of India should send one of it a numerous and efficient (?) stud officers to take up his residence in Bushire, within a circle of 150 miles of which are the greatest horse-breeding districts of Persia. He would then be in a position to buy as many horses as the country might afford, at from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 from the breeders direct. From Bushire he might also make occasional trips to Busreh and Koweit. A regular contract would probably induce the British India Steam Navigation Company to reduce their present rate to Rs. 100 per horse (Rs. 80 is ample). The fortnightly mail steamers would afford opportunities of regularly forwarding purchases to Bombay, thus obviating the necessity of extensive stabling establishments in Bushire. In this manner *Bushiri* feels convinced that a more numerous supply of a better class of horse might be obtained for the Bombay army than is procured by the present haphazard system. But remounts are required for the whole Indian army, and it should not be dependent on outside aid. The Bengal studs could not, in case of need, mount on their vicious soft brutes two extra regiments with a proportion of Artillery, and remount the few regiments now in Bengal to a war footing. I have written frequently and at length on this subject in the *Calcutta Sporting Magazine*, but where a Government, for want of funds, is forced to run in an old groove, all the writing and suggestions in the world will not tempt it out of it. India wants good stout Arab and Persian mares, crossed with short-legged thorough-bred English stallions, and if good tracts of land, in known horse-breeding districts, be set apart, I see no cause why, under good management, excellent country-bred horses should not be bred at a cost much below that now paid by Government. For Light Cavalry purposes what could have been better than the Bheema Tarree bred horse?

The fortunes of "Blair Athol," the horse of the century, though not according to Admiral Rous, are still in the rise. We see advertised in the list of stallions at Cobham, Surrey, Blair Athol at 100 guineas per mare. Subscription full. If reports from training head-quarters be true, he will even have a better year of it this season with his two-year olds than he had last, and it is stated that two of his sons, now at Newmarket in Mathew Dawson's stables, have been tried and found to be something quite out of the common, and have in consequence been nominated for from twenty to thirty races each. Even in America Blair is leaving his mark, for the best two-year old on that continent is a son of Mr. L'Anson's grand chesnut. This should cause business to commence prosperously for Mr. John Coupland and Co., in whose new stud there are a great number of Blairs got, although there is now a great reaction in the prices paid for horses when they made their investments during the summer months. Not many months ago I can recall two offers of twelve thousand guineas being made and refused for horses; 5,000 guineas were bid for Shannon to go across the Atlantic and there meet Harry Bassett. Mr. Graham asked 4,000 for Digby Grand for the same errand, but was content last Monday to let the best representative of Saunterer go to Austria for less than 1,000 guineas. Somehow or other, at the end of the year, blood stock always is cheap, and Lucy Sutton, bound to win a good handicap, went for 240 guineas. Sabinus, a beautifully made animal and as sound as a bell, went for 400 guineas. Had he been a mare he would have been worth anything; as it is, if he will only take kindly to cross country work, there is no task too big for him. He cantered away with the City and Suburban and Metropolitan, the Beaufort cup at Bath, and the gold cup at Ascot, and eventually, aided by Fordham's rigorous riding, landed the Cambridgeshire with St. Tib, up after the finest finish almost ever witnessed. As I surmised, Kaiser has not long remained under a cloud, and though he has not yet emerged from the seclusion of his straw yard, he is still regarded as too dangerous for both the Derby and the Guineas to take any liberties with. A new aspirant for the "blue ribbon" has been introduced in the person of a grey colt, Copernicus, the property of Mr. Lefevre, by Caractacus out of Maid of Morn, and the backers of his stable comp anion Negro are uneasy in consequence. You will remember my selecting months ago two colts for the Derby then not in the betting as good outsiders—The British Lion and Chandos. The former, after being tried to be quite the best colt in England, seriously injured himself by rearing up and falling back in his box by which he ricked his loins and may not in consequence be able to take part in the great race over Epsom Downs; of the latter, the Special Commissioner of the *Sporting Life*, no mean authority, reports last Saturday—"There is, however, a nice horse in the stable called Chandos, by Oxford out of Isis dam, who in my opinion is not unlikely to prove a better three-year old than Somerset." Somerset has recommenced work after his long rest and goes very short before he appears to have lost his action and hardly to have the use of his legs, but this will all come right. Both he and Hochstapler have lost their position. Mr. Merry's very happily named colt Merry Sunshine, a son of Thormanby and Sunbeam, has been mentioned. He is magnificently bred, being by a Derby winner out of a St. Leger winner. Mr. Savile's second string, a colt by Victorious out of Harlequin's dam, has found a friend at 1,000 to 15, but his chance must be remote indeed, considering the defeats he has sustained from Gang Forward, Andred, and Palladin. Gang Forward and Leopard still continue in excellent health, and are, in spite of the mire, doing good steady work. Montargis has quite recovered from his attack of influenza. The Derby this year will be run on Wednesday, May 28th; the Oaks on Friday, May 30th; the Ascot Cup on Thursday, June 12th; Goodwood Cup on Thursday, July 31st; and the St. Leger on Wednesday, September 10th. James Robinson, the celebrated ex jockey, is in a precarious state. He won the Derby on Azor, Cedric, Middleton, Lapdog, Gadland, and Boy Middleton, the Oaks on Cobweb and Augusta, the St. Leger on Matilda and Musgrave, and was the finest rider of his day.

The sad news of the death of the Emperor Napoleon has been received by almost all classes with a feeling of universal and respectful regret. The immediate cause of his death will be scientifically inquired into to-day. Intelligence of the event reached the Prince of Wales as he was returning from hunting, and he immediately requested Sir A. Rothschild to postpone a dramatic performance which was to have been given yesterday evening at Aston, Clinton. During the late Emperor's short residence at Chislehurst he has been treated with general respect and sympathy. Every one knew that the illustrious exile had been the firm friend of England. In their bereavement the Empress and Napoleon IV. (to be) have the profound sympathy of the whole right-thinking English people. Our press does the Emperor generous justice, that of his country reviles his memory. It is urged that by his death his son's speedy restoration of his fallen fortunes is lessened and weakened. I think not. France never would have recalled the Emperor, but his son has a great future before him.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute, without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING POSTPONED.

The meeting of the Legislative Council appointed to be held to-day has been postponed to Tuesday, the 11th instant, at midday, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall.

## NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, 29TH JANUARY.

A few days down the river, yea, into deep blue water delicious to bathe in but discouraging to the use of ordinary soap, have brought your correspondent back in a listless weary frame of mind to the dull routine of daily life. Oh, those bracing sniffs of the salt deity, that intense idle happiness consisting of cigars, sleep, good viands, generous fluids and unconventional companionship, how they make the lips water for a longer holiday right on to arid Marseilles or snowy Italy! *Peste*, let us change the subject and plunge into Calcutta eddies of thought and being. Every one says Calcutta was never so dull, but I have heard that original remark at rather frequent intervals during the last twenty years, and as there must be something in a sentence which would seem to be received without contradiction through all years past and to come, I sadly proffer outward acquiescence, having serious inward convictions however that Calcutta never was and never will be actually dull to a well constituted mind. Your brethren of the Press are among the foremost denouncers of dull Calcutta, and with their daily columns before you, you will have no difficulty in sympathising with them. The fact is that Calcutta is becoming respectable to a degree that is heartbreaking to an Editor of any ambition. Propriety rules wherever propriety ought to exist at all: legislature is at length giving the land some rest, and consequently not only are the proceedings of the Council uninteresting from their purely routine aspect, but the provokingly proper persons wont venture upon any, nor the littlest bit of charlatanry or defiance of opinion, and what can an Editor do? The *Daily News* gets up an excitement about young men that cannot marry or will not marry, and it is astonishing to find how many members of society with real literary talent will make a present of it to the public in reviving a discussion that has so often been already done to death, no particular harm eventuating to anybody.

The mind of man is changeable. When in the Island I had the bad taste to confess an admiration of your exaggerated Swiss cottages. Even the new Secretariat extorted commendation and I said nothing personal that even your new Post Office could be offended by. But steaming up Garden Reach, the *coup d'œil* that meets the eye is a thing of beauty which the most careless can never quite forget. The new Palace of Justice would be an ornament to any capital in the world. Our old friends Government House, Town Hall, and Gordon's folly, flanked by the Mosque and the R. C. Church, would of themselves, taken as a group, present a magnificent tableau, brick and plaster though they be. But far and far away sketches the splendid array of Chowringhee, which seems to terminate with the Cathedral, a graceful structure well adapted to shadow off a picture, not the least attractive portion of which is the superb fleet of "Canallers" and square rigged ships excelling anything to be seen in any other port in existence, and the delicious Eden Gardens embosomed between the 999 embrasured Fort and the palatial High Court and Government House to the north of the maidan.

## THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There seems to be a strange misappreciation of the professional abilities of one of our most talented and worthy of Professors, Dr. Henry Cook, and I for my part, Sir, as his pupil, (and one therefore most competent to judge of his capabilities) can scarcely tolerate the insinuations which the *Statesman* so sneakishly throws out. As to Dr. Cook's "facility for teaching" methinks there can scarcely be a question. To say that he is one of the clearest and most graphic of lecturers is but to make public the private convictions of every student who has had the good fortune to attend his lectures. And in proof thereof, I may add, that even students who are not required to attend his class do so of their own accord, with the full certainty that the hour they spend there could not have been more pleasantly employed—certainly not more profitably. Dr. Cook's great power as a teacher resides in this, that he gives such an intense earnestness to life. Every pupil is made to feel that there is a work for him to do—that his happiness as well as his duty lies in doing it well. Hence, an indescribable zest is communicated to a young man's feelings about life—a strange joy comes over him on discovering that he has the means of being useful, and thus of being happy—and a deep respect and ardent attachment springs up towards him who had taught him thus to value life and his ownself, and his work and mission in this world. Without being deemed an enthusiast, I subscribe myself, Sir, yours, &c.,

28th January. A STUDENT.

## COURTS MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of your leader of the 29th, on the subject of Courts Martial, particularly that portion referring to the wording of the proceedings, you make the following remark regarding the necessity of recording that the prisoner being found guilty is sentenced, &c., &c. "Now surely there is a waste of words here. It is not likely that they (the president and members) would adjudge the punishment awarded unless he had been proven guilty." In reason and common justice I admit it ought to be as you say; but I am a living witness of the fact, that it is not necessary the prisoner should be found guilty for punishment to follow. I have before me the printed proceedings of a District Court Martial trying a man "for being implicated in a scuffle and striking another man with his clenched fist."

Now here follows the finding, and, you will hardly believe it, the sentence—"The Court from the evidence before it finds the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him with the exception of the words 'and struck with his fist ———' of which they do acquit him."

"Sentence—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, sentences him ——— *to lose six places in the list of the rank he now holds*, in accordance with the 130th Article of War."

(Signed) C. A. MOYLE, President."

Now, Sir, am I right, or any other man?

VICTIM.

P. S.—I ought to add that the prisoner's Commanding Officer appealed to the Commander-in-Chief against the Court's sentence. Sir William Mansfield was, as everybody knows, a strong minded and very impartial man, and wisely replied that he would have confirmed even a more severe sentence had the Court adjudged it.

## A BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg leave to call attention to the proposal of a correspondent of the *Indian Statesman*, which appeared in that journal yesterday, and which is worth notice. Depend upon it, we are sailing on the wrong tack, and our only remedy, unless we do the marketing ourselves, is in a Co-operative Society. Here is the plan:—

1. Let two or three gentlemen of position, who take an interest in the matter, form themselves into a committee *pro tem.*
2. Let shares be issued of the value of Rs. 20 each.
3. When a sufficient number of shares has been taken to commence operations, let a meeting of shareholders be held, and a committee of management elected for the year.
4. Let an office and store-rooms be rented in some convenient locality.
5. Let a treasurer, secretary, or book-keeper, and a store-keeper be appointed.
6. Let the store-keeper be responsible for the purchase of stores at wholesale rates, and retail them from the stores at a fixed percentage above cost price.
7. Let accounts be settled monthly or the shares be forfeited. Non-members to be supplied for cash only.
8. Let all profits be divided among the shareholders monthly under the following restriction:—That no shareholder be entitled to draw a dividend on any share or shares he may possess in excess of his actual outlay at the stores during the month.
9. Let a yearly meeting of members be held, for the auditing of accounts and election of officers for the ensuing year.

My plan is here presented in a rough state, and is doubtless open to great improvement. But I think if such a plan were carried out, our troubles regarding daily expenditure would be at an end.

A. P.

"A. P." presents his plan, as he says, in a rough state, but with a few additions it could easily be shaped into a feasible project, and I daresay you would be willing to receive the names of any gentleman desirous to take the matter up in earnest, and when a sufficient number is enrolled they might meet and discuss preliminaries. The publication of Mr. Higgins' price current has done an amount of injury hardly possible to suppose. He must by this time be heartily ashamed of its publication, contradicted as it has been so very fully. How he permitted himself to utter a document so at variance with the real market rates, we are at a loss to understand. Perhaps he will tell us, I must state, and hundreds of persons will confirm my assertion, that the best mutton has been procurable from the 1st of January to the 31st for three annas per lb., and that to quote such at 5½ annas per lb. has been an unjustifiable act. Only a few weeks ago Dr. Hewlett, in an official communication, stated in effect—(I have not his letter before me)—that a sheep was purchased by the butchers for about Rs. 2-4 and that the skin sold for nearly one rupee. One of these sheep would weigh nearly 30 lbs., so it can easily be understood that selling mutton for 3 annas per lb. is a highly remunerative trade. I must stop the present state of things, and without finding ourselves to any plan until it is fully drawn out and before the public, I am inclined to say that a well-managed Co-operative Society might meet the difficulty.

A SUFFERER.

## OUR MARKETS—PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great many people have rushed into print, the last week or two, with their ideas as to the best mode of dealing with the acknowledged pilfering of their cooks and butlers. But all, in my humble opinion have made propositions which look well on paper, but would be most inconvenient in practice, and are almost impracticable, as far as three-fourths of the European population are concerned. As Mr. Higgins will not, and Mr. Pedder will not make him, publish a correct list of prices, I beg to suggest the following plan, which, I imagine, will be found a radical remedy. Let one or two of our cooks or butlers, by a preconcerted arrangement, be followed through the bazaar by detective policemen, and let the actual prices which they pay be duly noted down. Let the servants go home, and after they have given their account to their masters or mistresses, let the prices be compared with those noted by the detectives. If any discrepancy is discovered, the delinquents should be duly prosecuted before Mr. John Connon for criminal breach of trust or cheating, who should inflict a punishment of twenty or thirty stripes, to be administered the next morning at the Crawford Markets. Mr. Connon would not be troubled very often in this way, and we should experience a considerable reduction in our bazaar bills. At least such is the conviction of

PATER FAMILIAS.

## THE ABKARRY CONTRACT AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems very strange, that after what you have said and explained, our Executive Government should close their eyes to the great detriment of their own revenue by not even instituting a Committee of Enquiry into the conduct of the officers concerned in the allowing of the Abkarry contract to the present contractor at a great, nay to say little about it, very serious loss to Government. One would say days for winking at the faults of officers are over after the dreadful exposures coming out of the doings of the Commissariat Departments. During these hard times, when each and all are labouring under the heavy oppression of rates, duties, and taxes, and it is said our Executive Government cannot do without them because our financial establishments are too poor; then why in the name of justice or common sense should our Executive Government allow our hard-earned monies, and which ought to go for better purposes, to be pilfered and looted by mere silly adventurers. If things have come to this pass, then I say let us not mourn over our lots like old women because nobody hears our complaints. *Where is the Bombay Association* and the *Rate-payers' Committee?* and what are their *Secretaries* doing? Why not take up this good cause and set an example to individuals and our Government that we are now wide-awake to do our duties as men, and if we do not get redress from our Government and see our hard-earned moneys expended for better purposes than succumb to their being pilfered and squandered, as any paltry officer of Government chooses, we will and must be heard elsewhere, where good many friends of India anxiously await the opportunity of exposing the mysteries of Indian affairs. I beg to appeal to the Secretaries of the Associations I have named through the medium of your well known journal to take up this cause as being of public interest.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

## BISHOP DOUGLAS AND HIS APOSTOLATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay (that true and veritable successor of the Right Reverend Lord Bishops Paul, Peter, James, and John) is again giving to the public proofs of his rightful claim to this high sounding title. But we fear that neither Christ nor his disciples would recognize these as proofs of his apostolate. The reverend prelate finds fault with some of the Missionary Clergy of his communion, because they seem inclined to cooperate with other Missionaries in the work of their common Lord and Master, and thus lose sight of their "apostolical commission." Perhaps, Sir, the *Lord* Bishop would be good enough to enlighten the public upon what part of Scripture he founds his right to appropriate to himself this exclusive title, in virtue of which he confers on his clergy this "apostolical commission" and grace, for I, for one, have not yet been able to find *anything* in the life or "sayings" of our Lord to indicate that it was his intention to set up any distinction among his ministers, but something that appears to me *very significant* of a *contrary intention*—"Be not ye called master (He says), for one is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." And when a contention arose among the disciples as to who should be the greatest, he rebuked them for seeking pre-eminence—"Ye know (He said) that they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them." "But *it shall not be so with you*: but whosoever will be great among you shall be your minister, and whosoever will be the chiefest shall be servant of all." "If (as is well shown by Dr. Crawford) the head of the Church had wished prelacy to be established, THIS would have been a favourable opportunity of alluding to the subject, and signifying that although no difference of rank should be made among the twelve Apostles, who were to be his first ministers, it was his desire that it should be otherwise in after times, and that the good of his Church would ultimately require that there should be various orders of ministers, the highest of these being rulers over the others, receiving lordly letters, and wielding worldly influence." Now it seems to me that our Lord's words point in quite a different direction. That the disciples, instead of aiming at supremacy one above another, should look upon each other as *brethren and equals* in their ministry. Again, it would appear that this Apostolical Divine, as a consequence of his descent, claims to himself and those ordained by him the power of imparting a new nature and the Divine food to support that nature, while, as the *Indian Statesman* says, he "has the hardihood to say that the representative of 'common Christianity,' by which he means the ordinary 'Protestant Missionary,' cannot invite men to the Church of Christ." No, Sir, it is not THE CHURCH these representatives of "common Christianity" (oh would that it were *more common*) preach; but "Christ and Him crucified as the power of God unto salvation." Like the Apostle Paul, they determine to know nothing in their ministry but Jesus Christ and Him crucified. *Their* object is not to set up their own "Shibboleths," or build up their Mount Gerizims, where *alone* prayer can be made, or grace received; but to set Christ before the people, that HE may draw all men to Him.

But let us see what IS the Scripture authority for this high sounding title of my "Lord Bishop," IN VIRTUE of which he claims the power of dispensing grace on the one hand, and *wholesale condemnation* on the other. "With the exception (as Dr. Crawford shows) of two, or at most three instances, to which no parallel can be found in after ages, it is *unquestionable* that we never read of the Apostles in the Primitive Churches, which were founded and arranged by them, investing any persons with their own office of the apostleship, and that in none of their epistles to these churches are any such high functionaries referred to as holding a fixed place in their ecclesiastical system. In their general character indeed as Ministers of Christ, empowered to preach the Gospel and to administer the Sacraments, the apostles HAVE successors in *all those*, who to the end of the world are appointed to discharge the like ministerial duties by whatever name or titles they may be distinguished. But in their special character, as delegates of our Lord, to attest his resurrection or organise his church, to write his Scriptures, and to be, while they lived, the infallible guides and authoritative rulers of all his professed people, they have *no successors*, nor is there the remotest hint in the New Testament that they were intended to have any such." And this has been, and still is, admitted by some of the ablest advocates of Episcopacy. Take, for example, Dr. Barrow. "The apostolical office (he says) was extraordinary, conferred in a special manner, designed for special purposes, discharged by special aids, endowed with special privileges, as was needful for the propagation of Christianity and the founding of churches. To that office it was requisite that the person should have an immediate designation from God, that he should be able to attest our Lord's resurrection, that he should be endowed with miraculous powers, that he should be able to impart spiritual gifts, that he should instruct all nations in the doctrine and law of Christ, that he should govern in an absolute manner, as being guided by infallible assistance, and that he should have authority to found churches, to constitute pastors, to settle orders, and to perform all such acts by virtue of the same Divine assistance. Now such an office was not designed to continue by derivation, for it contained in it diverse things, which evidently were not communicable, and which no man in after times, without gross imposture and hypocrisy, could challenge to himself. Neither did the Apostles profess to communicate it. They did indeed appoint standing pastors and teachers in each Church; they did assume fellow labourers in the work of preaching and governance; but they did *not constitute Apostles like themselves*. Their apostolic office *expired with their persons*." Again the Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., in his work on the ecclesiastical polity of the New Testament, published in 1871, says—"In order to obtain a correct conception of the Christian Ministry in its primitive state, it is necessary to distinguish clearly what the *Apostles themselves* established in the Church, and *what was afterwards found to be expedient* as a further development of their polity. That which may claim to be a legitimate and beneficial extension of apostolic order must not, on that account, be confounded with ordinances of apostolic institution. I have therefore thought it necessary to omit all notice of Episcopacy in considering the offices of Presbyters and Deacons. THESE were established in the churches by the Apostles themselves, while the Episcopate, in the *modern acceptation* of the term, and as a *distinct clerical* order, *does not appear* in the New Testament, but was gradually introduced and extended throughout the Church at a later period. The only Bishops mentioned in the New Testament were simple Presbyters, the same person being a bishop —'episcopos,' *i. e.*, superintendent or overseer, from taking the oversight of his congregation, as is distinctly shown in Acts xx. and other passages." And Neander in his history of the planting of Christianity, says—"I see no other difference between the terms Presbyter and Bishop in the Apostolic age, than that the first signifies the rank possessed—the second, the duties discharged by those who held the same office." From Acts xiv. 23, xx. 17 and 18, Titus i. 5—7, it is evident there were only two classes—Deacons and Presbyter-Bishops. And in 1 Tim. iv. 14, Paul exhorts Timothy not to neglect the gift given him by prophecy "with the laying on of the hands of the PRESBYTERY"—thereby showing that ordination was performed by a "CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION," and not by a *Prelate*. Besides these two orders, viz., "Deacons and Presbyter-Bishops," there is no third or higher order of prelates, or Diocesan Bishops, referred to in the New Testament as holding a fixed place in any of the Churches. And YET we are told that the existence of such a high functionary is *absolutely essential* to the constitution of every Christian Church, so much so, that without a Lord Bishop there can be "no Ministry, no Sacraments, no covenanted grace." I have been credibly informed that not long ago, in the capital of the Deccan, one of these highly favoured clergymen, on whose head the oil of this "covenanted grace" has been poured out through the direct apostolic channel, had the assurance (after the offspring of ignorance) one Sunday, while dilating upon the virtue to be expected in the true apostolic Church, to announce—That as to those who were without its pale, he left them to the mercy of God *(uncovenanted of course)*; but for those who belonged to THE CHURCH, to go to other places of worship was little better than to go to Heathen festivals—"Ex uno disce omnia."

Let us see what Archbishop Whateley says in regard to *this* apostolic channel. "There is not (he says) a minister in Christendom who is able to trace up, with any approach to certainty, his own spiritual pedigree. If a Bishop has not been duly consecrated, his ordinations are null and so are the ministrations of those ordained by him, and *so on*, without end. The taint of informality, *if once* it creep in, will spread the infection of nullity to an indefinite extent. And who can pronounce that, during the dark ages, no such taint was ever introduced. Irregularities could not have been wholly excluded without a perpetual miracle, and that no such miraculous interference took place we have even historical proof. We read of Bishops consecrated when mere children, of men officiating who barely knew their letters, of Prelates expelled and others put in their place by violence, of illiterate and profligate laymen and habitual drunkards admitted to holy orders, and, in short, of the prevalence of every kind of disorder and indecency. It is inconceivable that any one, even moderately acquainted with history, can feel any approach to certainty that amidst all this confusion and corruption, every requisite form was, in every instance, adhered to, and that no one not duly consecrated or ordained was admitted to sacred offices. The consequence must be that any one who sincerely believes that his claim to the benefits of the Gospel depends on his minister's claim to the supposed virtue of true ordination, and this again on apostolical succession, must be involved in proportion as he reads, enquires, and reflects on the subject, in the most *distressing doubt and perplexity*."

But as it has been asserted by some that a special Providence has watched over this apostolical channel, so that it might never become obstructed or impure—let us look at a few of the facts ("stubborn things that wunna ding") of the case. "Many of the English Bishops in the seventh century were ordained by Missionaries from Scotland, who were only Presbyters. This was also the case with a great number of the Irish Bishops. The See of Armagh in Ireland was occupied successively by eight persons who were never ordained AT ALL. Bishop Butler, the celebrated author of the Analogy of Religion, was the son of a presbyter and minister, and had only such baptism as a presbyterian minister can give, and which on High Church principles was *no baptism at all*! and having no baptism, he was, *on the same principles*, incapable of Holy Orders. Dr. Gillotson, who became Archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a Baptist minister, and consequently was not baptised in infancy. Now is there any evidence that he was baptised when he grew up but the stronger presumptive evidence to the contrary? so that in his case also the succession was vitiated." But these are *only a few* of the many that might be adduced—all showing how broken are the links of this apostolical succession upon *which so much is built*.

But it seems to me that the true test of an apostolical ministry is *what is taught*. When Christ gave his parting commission to his disciples to "go unto all nations, teaching and baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost"—he made no allusion to those distinctive functions of the apostleship in respect of which the apostles have *no successors*, but *only* to the general functions of *teaching and baptising* which belonged to them in common with all ministers. It appears to me therefore that those only are true apostles of Christ, who *teach and baptise whatsoever He hath* commanded. His commission gives no assurance of his presence by sanction to Romanists, Tractarians, and Rationalistic Broad Churchism. It seems to me that Paul, Peter, James and John would have been ashamed to think that anything common with SUCH could be ascribed to them. They had better therefore see to it, that instead of being apostolical they are not APOSTATE. "Though an angel from heaven, preach any other Gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be ACCURSED." "From this statement," as Dr. Crawford remarks, "we see that the one thing needful for a valid and authoritative ministry is a succession—*not in respect of apostolic lineage*, but in respect of GENUINE APOSTOLIC DOCTRINE. Those who have this succession need not be careful in setting forth their claim to any other, and those who HAVE IT NOT will plead in vain, even if they could plead with ever so much certainty, their unbroken line of ecclesiastical pedigree, whether through Presbyters or Bishops, from the days of the primitive Church, as if THAT would give them a divine right to proclaim tenets and observe practices which the Church, in its primitive state of apostolic purity, would have utterly repudiated."

The Lord Bishop of B

Price, with defacing the building wall of H. M.'s Dockyard, without the consent of the warder of the Dockyard. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 305 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 91 were under sentences from the High Court, 181 from the Magistrates of Police, 30 from Military Courts Martial, and 4 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 230 were natives and the remaining 76 Europeans.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM THE SURAT JAIL.—The other day one Khada Bheeka, a convict, made his escape from the Surat Jail. He was re-arrested, and tried before the full-power magistrate of the station on a charge of escaping from legal custody, and was on conviction, sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITY AT DINDOLER.—We learn that on 27th January, a gang of dacoits, consisting of Bheels and Gerasias, entered the house of a Bania in the village of Dindoie, in the Surat collectorate, and looted him of a large sum of money. In the encounter with the dacoits a native police constable was murdered and three men were seriously wounded.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade band-stand this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Egmont | Beethoven. |
| Aria | Der Wildschütz | Lortzing. |
| Valse | La Mandolinata | Metra. |
| Selection | Elisire d'Amore | Donizetti. |
| Polka Mazurka | Carnevals Grisso | Strauss. |
| Galop | Ulanen | Hertel. |

THEFT AT BERKLEY PLACE.—On Sunday morning Mr. J. Draper, residing at Berkley Place, reported to the executive police, that while himself and two friends were dining, some person entered the bedroom, which adjoins the dining room, and stole sundry articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 120. Enquiries are being instituted by the police into the matter.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.—Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions, the Advocate-General applied to Mr. Justice Bayley to exempt Mr. F. U. Stevens from service on the common jury at the present Sessions. Mr. Stevens was solely in charge of certain public works, the new Sailors' Home, &c., and his absence from his duties would, it was stated, occasion a loss to the public. His Lordship granted the application.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT BROACH AND KAIRA.—We mentioned the other day, that in consequence of the coming into operation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, the Criminal Sessions which were held at Broach and Kairs would be held at Surat and Ahmedabad. We now learn that the Judges of the High Court have ordered that the Criminal Sessions will be held as usual at Broach and Khira.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before the jury were called, Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding judge, said he was happy to inform the gentlemen of the Special Jury that there was only one case in which their services would be required—alluding, we believe, to the case of Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba. The Special Jury were told to leave and return this day week.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A NATIVE.—We published yesterday the information of Mr. J. Lyon laid against two Hindoos by name Poonja Gungajur and Veersey Poonja, whom he charged with cheating, in respect of about Rs. 16,000. The case was called for hearing yesterday, when Mr. Manisty (Manisty and Fletcher) appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The first prisoner, who was arrested on Saturday, was placed at the bar. The second is still at large. The prisoner Poonja was identified by Mr. Sebastian D'Souza. On the application of Mr. Manisty, the Magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case till the 11th inst.

## HIGH COURT.—4TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

SHORT CAUSES.

750-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sookmull Soorance v. Kirparam Mookund Chandani N.

3-73—Leathes and Crawford—Nahalchund Furuswam and another v. Nanoomul Assoomul and another.

4-73—Chalk and Turner—Bhowanee Ramjee v. Eduljee Nusserwanjee C.—Settled.

7-73—In person—Narayen Savak Mungal v. Shivdren Moonalal P.—Garud.

8-73—Prescot and Winter—John Andrew B. and others v. Vizbookhun Lulloobhoy N.

9-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Purshotum Doosa v. Soonder dass Wagjee.

10-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Sorabjee Dadabhoy v. Tarachund Ramchunder—J. C. Cama.

22-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Lulloobhoy v. Tykhanjee Esajee.

LONG CAUSES.

637-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chagonlall Hurjeewundass v. Sewa Ramjee.

736-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cursondass Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chicaman v. Ramcrustna Bulall—A. H. Khan.

530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Mherbai, widow, v. Khoje Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memon Hajee, Sulliman v. Bai Bayabai, widow—C. Tyabjee.

753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatimabibee, widow, and others—Venayekrow.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES.

723-72—Dallas and Lyech—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited, v. Nusserwanjee Shapurjee P.—Jefferson and Payne.

625-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Eduljee Burjorjee Pocha v. Nusserwanjee Byramjee—No appearance.

737-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—William Cooper v. Vussonjee Vuria—No appearance.

14-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee and another v. Goculdass Muthooradas and another—No appearance.

18-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v. Vishwanath alias Ballabhoy—J. Gopal.

20-72—Tyabjee—Mahomed Rowjee v. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes and Crawford.

21-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Mathooradas Laojee v. Memon Mahomed Ally Syed—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

542-70—Jefferson & Payne—Jairaz Peerbhoy and others v. Eldon Stewart Carry and others—Dallas and Lynch. Part heard.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithal Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Hoorjee Patell &c. and others—Leathes and Crawford.

65-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Harold Littledale and another v. Doongersey Gopejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

83-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mahomed Hasson &c. v. Hajee Mahomed Hoosein &c.—Prescot and Winter.

133-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jeewa Khudwa v. Assoo Mohunsey and another—C. Tyabjee.

215-71—C. Tyabjee—Purmanund Bhugwandass v. Sha Jeewa Mooljee.

247-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Jewraz and others v. Memon Gunny Sulleman and others—No appearance.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP NYDIA, 833 tons, Captain R. Harwood, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE BRIG VESTA, 88 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique via Goa with a general cargo and seven deck passengers for Mozambique.

THE SHIP WILLIAM LEVITT, 1,183 tons, Captain W. H. Levitt, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (August 21st) with a cargo of 1,675 tons coals. She brought Mrs. Levitt and child, and Mrs. Jones, as passengers. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE P.S. NEERA, 1,397 tons, Captain C. C. Coburn, arrived yesterday from Aden (January 23rd) and Vingoria (February 2nd) with Government stores, and the following passengers :—Colonel Battye, Captain Ellis, and Lieut. Peters, of H. M.'s 7th Regiment, and Captain Newport and Dr. Hay, of Sappers and Miners.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain Henderson, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (January 31st) with the following passengers :—Dr. Lamb and servant, Captain Waring and servant, Captain Gillespie and servant, and thirty-two deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—86 packages indigo, 468 bales wool, 37 cases goods, 1 package Sind work, 1 box apparel, 2 packages books, 6 packages merchandise, and 1 box sword.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| HIGH WATER. | | FEBRUARY. | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Time. | Height. | | Time. | Height. |
| H. M. | FT. IN. | | H. M. | FT. IN. |
| 3 50 m | 4 6 | Tuesday..... 4 | 10 25 m | 5 10 |
| 4 54 a | 3 3 | | 10 56 a | 4 6 |
| 4 49 m | 3 1 | Wednesday ... 5 | 11 25 m | 4 6 |
| 6 15 a | 2 11 | | Midnight. | 0 11 |
| 5 38 m | 2 1 | Thursday..... 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 47 a | 3 1 | | 0 33 a | 4 3 |
| 6 56 m | 1 6 | Friday ..... 7 | 1 32 m | 0 7 |
| 9 5 a | 3 7 | | 1 45 a | 4 5 |
| 8 20 m | 1 6 | Saturday..... 8 | 2 59 m | 0 8 |
| 10 1 a | 4 3 | | 2 51 a | 4 9 |
| 9 04 m | 1 10 | Sunday ..... 9 | 4 2 m | 0 8 |
| 10 43 a | 4 10 | | 3 44 a | 5 1 |
| 10 13 m | 2 4 | Monday..... 10 | 4 46 m | 1 11 |
| 11 15 a | 5 2 | | 4 26 a | 5 4 |

Moon—First Quarter, 5th, 2 h. 56 m. P.M.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, 1,890 tons, Captain J. M. Rogers, sailed yesterday for England with the English mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. G. Manson, Mrs. J. O'Byrne, and Mr. S. Wrigley.

For Venice—Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. N. Macdenald, and Mr. J. S. Barnes.

For Suez—Mr. C. S. Woods, Mr. C. Lawrence, and Mr. A. Nicolech.

For Aden—Mr. H. V. Moosabhoy.

## FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE business of the first Criminal Sessions of this year commenced yesterday; and the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury :—

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Bhanna Govind was charged with theft as a servant, and he and Rama Fuckeera with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The first prisoner pleaded guilty, and the second only was therefore put upon his trial. On the 2nd December last, in consequence of a report made to him, a policeman apprehended the second prisoner in a burial-ground near the race-course; and on his being accused of theft and threatened by the policeman, he dug in a spot and took out the ornaments which were produced in Court, and which the prosecutor, who by his appearance seemed to thrive in the trade of seeking for gold in rubbish, claimed as his own. The jury found the second prisoner guilty, and his Lordship sentenced him to one year's imprisonment. The first, who had pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months.

AN OLD BURGLAR.

Chunna Dooda, an old rascal who gave his age as seventy, pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking by night, and admitted having been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on a previous occasion for a similar offence. Holding his gray beard with both hands, he asked his Lordship, in passing sentence, to take his old age into consideration. The learned judge was, however, of opinion that the previous punishment appeared to have had no effect upon prisoner, and that a man of his age ought to know better. He was, therefore, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Condajee Dewjee was charged with theft of gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 250, the property of Saes, woman, the sister of his father-in-law; and also with criminal breach of trust. Prisoner lived in the same house with his wife and her sister, the father of the latter having proceeded with his sister on a pilgrimage to Benares. The ornaments were kept in a box, the key of which was in the possession of the two sisters. One day, without their knowledge, prisoner appears to have abstracted the ornaments from the box and pledged them with a Marwaree. On the loss of the ornaments being discovered, the woman made a report to the police, who traced them to the Marwaree. The prisoner was convicted of theft and of criminal breach of trust, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months.

FISHERMEN AT FEUD.

Narayen Kessowjee, a fisherman, was charged with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Balia Aitwar, another fisherman, on grave and sudden provocation. He was charged on other counts with having voluntarily caused hurt on grave and sudden provocation, and with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt. On the 17th November last, the prosecutor and prisoner, both fishermen of Mahim, had an angry discussion about somebody proceeding on a pilgrimage to Benares, when prosecutor abused prisoner and a fight ensued. Prosecutor brought an oar and aimed a blow at prisoner, but missed him. Prisoner thereupon took up a thick stick and struck prosecutor on the head. The latter fell down insensible and had been suffering ever since from the effects of the blow. On medical examination, a simple fracture of the right side of the head, with compression of the brain, was discovered. Prosecutor was permanently maimed and would suffer for the rest of his life. It appeared from the evidence of one witness that prosecutor was the aggressor, and that he struck prisoner a light blow on the neck with a stick before the latter struck him. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

THEFT.

Dhurma Mulharee was charged with theft as a servant and with dishonestly receiving stolen property. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

OFFERING A GRATIFICATION TO A POLICEMAN.

Julloo Sewram was charged with offering a gratification to a police jemadar named Rampersad Dhoculsing. On the night of the 27th December last, prisoner and three others were placed before prosecutor as a police jemadar on a charge of being concerned in a case of pledging with a Marwaree ornaments which had been stolen from the owner. Prosecuter, after hearing the case, ordered the prisoner to be allowed to go, as there was nothing said against him, and directed a policeman to take the other three persons before a European inspector. Prisoner left the place, and, on returning in a short time, he requested the jemadar not to send the men, one of whom was his brother-in-law, to the European inspector. As an inducement he placed ten rupees in silver on the thigh of the jemadar, who was then sitting at a chowkey. The jemadar got up, the rupees fell to the ground, and were picked up by a policeman under the jemadar's instructions. Prisoner was then placed before a European officer on a charge of offering a bribe to the jemadar and was detained in custody. In his defence, prisoner called two witnesses, who stated that he gave the ten rupees in pursuance of a proposal previously made by the jemadar, in order to settle the matter in which his (prisoner's) brother-in-law was implicated. The jury, after a short consultation, acquitted the prisoner, who was thereupon discharged.

## LIBERATION OF THE LATE DEWAN TO THE RAJA OF DHURUMPORE.

WE hear that Mr. Cassumjee, late Dewan to the Raja of Dhurumpore, who was in or about November last tried before Mr. Ollivant, full-power Magistrate of Surat, on a charge of criminal misappropriation of a large sum of money belonging to the Raja, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and pay a fine of Rs. 13,000, has been liberated from jail by the orders of Government, a petition having been presented to them in his behalf.

## ARREST OF GAMBLERS FROM A NOTORIOUS GAMBLING HOUSE.

On Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Mr. Superintendent Mills, with the assistance of Mr. Inspector Austin and some native policemen, arrested twenty-seven native gamblers in a noted gambling house, situated in the Bhendy Bazaar Road, known by the name of Hajee Ghauchee's house. This house has been known to be a gambling house for the last twenty years. In the course of last year a number of gamblers were arrested with great difficulty in this very house. They were tried before Mr. Nana Morojee and some of them were sent to jail, and they subsequently appealed to the High Court, but the appeal was rejected. The twenty-seven prisoners were yesterday afternoon placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and the first prisoner, Cassum Khanoo, was charged with keeping a common gambling house, and the remaining twenty-six with gaming therein with dice and money. The court was crowded during the investigation of the case. Two of the prisoners were represented by Mr Sorabjee Bejanjee and Mr. Morojee Cassinath, pleaders; while the others were undefended. Mr. Superintendent Mills, Mr. Inspector Austin, and a number of native policemen were examined, and they proved that they found the prisoners on the day in question in the house aforesaid gaming with dice and money. Messrs. Sorabjee and Morojee then addressed the Court and said that they had witnesses to prove that their clients were not in the house on that day. The case was accordingly adjourned till to-morrow.

## A SUIT AGAINST PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, Mr. Ghandibhoy applied on behalf of the defendants in the case of Cawasjee Dosabhoy vs. Pestonjee Dinshaw and Anne Pennell, that the decree passed against his clients be made payable by instalments of Rs. 100 each. An affidavit was sworn to by the second defendant to the effect that she was only a security for the note, and that as she was informed that the plaintiff intended issuing execution against her, she prayed that she might be allowed to pay the amount by instalments. Mr. Edaljee Cowasjee, who appeared for the plaintiff, opposed this application on two grounds—first, that his client had waited long enough; and secondly, that there was a very heavy suit pending in the High Court against the two defendants, and if a decree was passed against them, the applicant would prove insolvent, and the plaintiff would recover nothing. His Honor was of opinion that the prayer of the applicant be granted.

The facts of the case were shortly these. A promissory note for the sum of Rs. 800 was executed by Pestonjee Dinshaw and Anne Pennell, in favour of one Dinshaw Ardasebir Davur, or order, on the 17th January 1872. The note was endorsed over in blank by the original payee to the present plaintiff, Cawasjee Dosabhoy, who sued them for the amount. The case was tried before the learned Judge and a verdict was given for the plaintiff. The defendants subsequently moved in full court for a rule nisi which was granted, but which was subsequently discharged.

## AN ACTION AGAINST MICHAEL DEGA.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge Spencer, a case was called for hearing in which Pestonsha Hormusjee and Co. were the plaintiffs, and Michael DeGa was defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 20-13-4, being the value of 4½ dozen quarts Bass's beer sold and delivered to defendant last year, at five rupees per dozen. The plaintiff Pestonsha produced the following letter, which was addressed to him by defendant on the 30th January :—

"MY DEAR PESTONSHA,—Like a good friend I beg of you to withdraw the summons, and I promise to pay your full claim and costs on the 15th of March next, positively. I hope you will not hesitate to comply with this request, assuring you that at present I have not a pie to bless myself with, nor I have means to put a ticket on this letter. An answer will oblige. Yours, &c., MICHAEL A. DEGA."

The defendant did not appear. One of the plaintiffs proved the debt, and a verdict was given for the amount claimed and costs.

## APOO ABOO, THE CHINESE JACK SHEPPARD.

APOO ABOO has been at his old tricks again. But do our readers remember who Apoo Aboo is? Six months ago, a night scarcely passed away without a house or two being broken into in Love Lane and other regions in Byculla. Boxes, money, watches, jewels, were taken, even from under the nose of sleeping owners. The police set spies at work; yet the robberies went on as before; nobody could tell who the housebreaker was. At last, success crowned watchfulness; the robber was captured, and secured in Oomercarry Chowkey. This was Apoo Aboo—a Chinaman who had committed murder in Singapore, who had been liberated by a generous Government, who had found his way to Bombay, as many other objectionable gentlemen do, and who was now endeavouring to make a living. The police were proud of the capture; because he was one of the best housebreakers that had ever performed in this city. But suddenly there went a cry through the chowkey of Oomercarry that a cage was empty; and, with grief and rage, the police found that the bird that had flown was—Apoo Aboo. A night had not come and gone, when a house robbery was committed at Malabar Hill; another night produced a similar tale; and on the third, one more resident on the Hill of Fashion had to bemoan a rifled jewel-box. The police recognised the handiwork; they were sure they knew the robber; they felt that it could be no other than—Apoo Aboo. They searched far and near, but in Bombay no trace could be found of the Chinaman. From information which they got, they changed the scene to Panna. Here a Parsee was taking a ticket for Bhosawul, or, it might be, for Calcutta, when a detective tapped him on the shoulder, then removed his speckled hat, and lo! down over his back fell a pigtail! And who is the wearer of the pigtail and the speckled hat?—why, Apoo Aboo! This time the police took greater care of him, and after a time a Chinaman was sentenced at the Criminal Sessions to seven years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and this of course was—Apoo Aboo. Now, we trust, our readers know who Apoo Aboo is. Apoo seemed to be getting on decently and quietly at the House of Correction till a fortnight ago, when an action of his suddenly roused the zeal of those deputed to take care of him. While one of the guards was going his rounds at night, he heard a sound at a cell door as if a mouse were gnawing at it. He listened; he looked—and behold, in a second or two the blade of a knife shone through the wood. He procured assistance, and when the warders entered the cell, they found that they were just in time to save themselves from losing Apoo. A large panel had been cut out of the door, and Apoo with the knife in one hand and a rope in the other was making ready to escape. How he got the rope and the knife we cannot tell; but a committee meeting of the House of Correction authorities was held the other day, at which it was resolved to take such steps as would prevent the recurrence of such a narrow escape of Bombay from being favoured with the company of this ingenious and daring housebreaker. Apoo at large is the most disagreeable thing a housebreaker in Bombay could fancy.

## A PARSEE FAMILY SUIT.

RUTTONBAI, WIDOW OF BYRAMJEE JAMSETJEE PESIKAKANA v. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE PESIKAKANA.

THE plaintiff in this case is the widow of the defendant's brother. The facts of the case are shortly these. On the 15th day of November 1857, plaintiff was married to Byramjee Jamsetjee Pesikakana, and at the celebration of the marriage she was presented by her father-in-law, Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pesikakana, with ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 7,000, but as plaintiff was at that time an infant of the age of eight years, the same, it is alleged, remained in the custody and possession of Jamsetjee for the use of the plaintiff and had never been restored to her. Jamsetjee died on the 29th day of May 1861, having previously made his last will and testament bearing date the 20th day of July 1858 and leaving Bhicaeejee, his widow, Byramjee Jamsetjee Pesikakana, the plaintiff's husband, and the defendant, then aged 14 and 12 years, respectively, him surviving. The will was proved on the 20th day of July 1861 by Bhicaeejee, the testator's widow, who administered the estate till her death on the 19th day of June 1868. During the last-mentioned period, she is said to have wrongfully sold and disposed of certain ornaments and jewels and certain shares in the Oriental Bank Corporation and in other joint stock companies, which had come to her hands as executrix. At the time of applying for probate, she stated on oath that the testator was, at the time of his death, possessed of certain moveable and immoveable property, consisting of houses, bungalows, jewels, shares in joint stock companies, &c., not exceeding in the whole the value of Rs. 1,25,000. Byramjee Jamsetjee Pesikakana, the husband of the plaintiff, departed this life on the 23rd day of January 1864 intestate, leaving the said Bhicaeejee, his mother, the defendant, his brother, and the plaintiff, his widow, him surviving.

The plaintiff repeatedly applied to the defendant for the delivery to her of her ornaments and wearing apparel or their value, and for the payment to her of one moiety of the property to which her husband was entitled under the will of his father, but the defendant did not comply with the demand. She, therefore, filed a suit against him praying for an account, &c.

The plaint was filed in December 1871, and an interim injunction was granted against the defendant. On the 5th February 1872, the rule came on for argument before Mr. Justice Bayley, when Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter, appeared for the defendant to shew cause against the rule; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, in support thereof. After a lengthy argument, the rule was made absolute, restraining the defendant from further interfering with the estate of the testator, and Mr. L. A. Watkins, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, was appointed receiver in the suit. Defendant submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the suit inasmuch as no letters of administration had been obtained by her to the estate of her late husband. Subsequently to this, negotiations for an amicable settlement of the case ensued, and eventually, on Monday last, Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, on behalf of plaintiff, moved before Mr. Justice Bayley; and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for defendant consented that a decree to the following effect be passed :—

The defendant to take over the whole of the immoveable properties of the testator at a valution of Rs. 78,000. The one-fourth share of the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 78,000 to be paid to her within three months from the date of the decree; and in the meantime defendant to pay interest on the respective amounts payable to the plaintiff by the defendant under the terms of this consent decree. The defendant to be entitled to the rents and profits of the estate from the date of this decree; receiver to collect as heretofore such rents and profits up to date of such decree. Conveyance and assignment of the immoveable properties to be prepared by and at the expense of the defendant; and until payment of the respective amounts payable by the defendant to the plaintiff, the property to stand charged with the payment thereof and not to be sold or mortgaged before such payments without the written consent of the plaintiff. Defendant to pay plaintiff Rs. 2,500 in full discharge of her claim for ornaments and wearing apparel. Rs 1,500 for her shars in respect of the administration of the estate by the defendant; Rs. 600 for her claim for occupation rent; Rs. 300 for her share in the furniture. Plaintiff to receive one-fourth and defendant three-fourths of the cash in the hands of the receiver. The plaintiff to pay the defendant the sum of Rs. 650 in consideration of his indemnifying her from all liability in respect of a certain annuity. Defendant to pay his own costs and three-fourths of the plaintiff's costs, the plaintiff to bear the remaining one-fourth of her costs. The order dated 5th February 1872 appointing a receiver to be discharged.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Judicial Commissioner in Sind and establishment returned from the Districts last Saturday.—*Sindian*, Jan. 29.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—We hear that Mr. George Sibley, Chief Engineer and a Member of the Board of Agency, at present on leave of absence, is on his way out, and is expected to arrive in a few days, and Mr. Thomas Lovelock, Special Commissioner for the reduction of establishments in India, has been ordered out by the Board of Directors in London, and is also expected to arrive here by the middle of this month, to effect another reduction of hands in all the departments on the line, as well as in the offices, owing to the decrease of traffic.—*Englishman*.

## NURBUDDA VALLEY SKY RACES.

THESE Races were held at Jubbulpore on the 31st December 1872, and on the 2nd, 4th and 6th of January 1873.

STEWARDS.—C. Grant, Esq., C. S.; Colonel Wallace, 25th K.'s O. B.; Colonel Carter, 21st M. N. I.; G. H. Wright, Esq., G. I. P. Railway; W. Jacob, Esq.; S. Jackson, Esq., G. I. P. Railway; Captain Stevens, 3rd M. L. C. (Honorary Secretary); F. Welch, Esq., 25th K.'s O. B.

JUDGE.—Colonel Wallace.

FIRST DAY, 31ST DECEMBER 1872.

FIRST RACE.—The Polo Stakes. Rs. 25 from the fund. For all ponies. A handicap by distance round posts. Distance about ½ mile.

Mr. Leith Ross's b. c. b. p. Shinty, Owner ..... 1
Capt. Middleton's c. c. b. p. Tippoo, Mr. Brereton..... 2
Mr. Mulcahy's c. c. b. p. Brim-tone (late Funch)..... 0
Col. Wallace's br. c. b. p. Seonee, Capt. Ramsay..... 0

This was quite a novelty in the racing way. There were two rounds of posts about 30 yards apart. The ponies had to go up one row and back down the other, going in and out through posts. Shinty was placed at scratch, Tippoo got 40 yards start, Brimstone 50 yards, and Seonee 140 yards. Owing to the heavy handicaping Shinty was deemed out of it, and Tippoo was the favourite. On the word being given, Tippoo and Brimstone were both troublesome, and Shinty was alongside of them before they had navigated two posts, steered between them and the next post, and then continued his journey. Seonee completed the first row in safety, and then bolted with his rider. Shinty won easily, well ridden and guided throughout.

SECOND RACE.—The Maiden Galloway. Rs. 100 from the fund. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr. Moore's g. a. gal. Harlequin, 9st. 7lbs., Owner..... 1
Capt. Carleton's c. a. p. Blazes, 9st. 7lbs., Capt. Ramsay..... 2
Mr. Welch's g. a. gal. Grey Jacket, 9st. 11lbs, O'Connor ..... 0

This was a pretty race. Grey Jacket and Blazes were the favourites. They all came together for the first half mile, when Blazes and Harlequin drew ahead, and the latter won by a length, with about two stone in hand; Grey Jacket nowhere. Time—1 min. 37 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Jubbulpore Derby. For all horses maiden of the season. Weight for age and class raised two stones. Previous winners, once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs., extra. Distance 1 mile. Rs. 200 from the fund.

Mr. Jackson's c. a. h. Cupid, 3st. 11b., Mr. Brereton..... 1
Mr. Cald r's bl. w. m. Lynette, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Welch ..... 2
Capt. Stevens' br. w. m. Delta, 10st. 12lbs., Capt. Craycroft... 0

Captain Craycroft forced the running, but Cupid lead from start to finish. Although Lynette came up in good form at the end, she could not overhaul Cupid, who was well ridden, and won by a length. Time 2 mins. 3 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Scratch Races Handicap. For all races that have run in the Jubbulpore Scratch Races. Rs. 50 from the fund. Distance ¼ mile heats.

Mr. Brereton's c. w. g. Pretender, Mr. Mulcahy ..... 1
Mr. Albert's bl. c. b. m. Lady Bird, Owner ..... 2
Mr. Bessasanger's r. c. b. m. Rapid Roan, Mr. Moore ..... 0

Pretender won both heats easily by about a length. The Roan was second in the 1st heat, and Lady Bird second in the final one, the time of which was 30 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Pony Plate. Rs. 50 from the fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under; 13-2 to carry 11st.; 4lbs. allowed for every half inch. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Hogarth's b. c. b. m. Primrose, 9st. 11b., O'Connor..... 1
Mr. Moore's c. c. b. p. Sweetie, 11st., Mr. Brereton..... 2

Primrose was the favourite, and she won in a canter. Time—1 min. 2 secs.

SECOND DAY, 2ND JANUARY 1873.

FIRST RACE.—The Scramble. Rs. 25 from the fund. For all ponies, 13 hands and under. Catch-weights over 8st. 7lbs. Distance ¼ mile.

Mr. Hogarth's b. c. b. m. Primrose, 8st. 7lbs., Capt Craycroft... 1
Capt. Middleton's g. c. b. p. Firefly, Native..... 2

Mr. Ross's Shinty scratched before the race. The mare won in a common canter.

SECOND RACE.—The Seth's Cup. Value Rs. 300 For all horses, except Arabs. Weight for age and class raised one stone. Previous winners 7lbs. extra. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Brereton's b. w. g. Crusader, 10st. 10lbs. (late Pretender), Owner..... 1
Mr. Calder's bl. w. m. Lynette, 9st. 12lbs., Capt. Craycroft..... 2
Mr. Brereton's c. w. g. Pretender, 10st. 10lbs., Mr. Carter 0
Mr. Hogarth's c. c. b. g. Connaught Ranger (late Touse), Mr. Browne ..... 0

A good race, and the winner well ridden. The Ranger, who looked all that could be wished, unfortunately bolted to his stable at the first turn. Lynette then led for three-quarters of a mile, Pretender forcing the pace; but on entering the straight the latter was out of it, seeing which Mr. Brereton, who was lying by, now brought up Crusader and won easily by a length. Time—2 mins. 34 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Pony Handicap. Rs. 50 from the fund. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Hogarth's b. c. b. m. Primrose, 10st. 7lbs. Mr. Browne... 1
Mr. Leith Ross's b. c. b. p. Shinty, 9st. 7lbs. Mr. Brereton..... 2

Captain Middleton's Firefly and Mr. Moore's Sweetie both scratched. Mr. Brereton tried to make the race a slow one, and then come with a rush at the finish; but the polo pony was no match for the race horse, and it was an easy victory by a length for Primrose. Time—1 min. 47 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Desert Stakes. Rs. 200 from the fund. For Arabs only. Weight for age raised one stone. Previous winners 5 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Jackson's c a h Cupid, 10st. 3lbs, Mr. Brereton ..... 1
Capt. Craycroft's b a h Electricity, 10st. 13lbs. Owner ..... 2

This was undoubtedly the race of the meeting, and as regards time ought to have been an easy win for Electricity. Both horses are in perfection of training, and at the end of the race neither had turned a hair Electricity made the running, closely waited on by Cupid who, a hundred yards from home, came to the front, and won a pretty race by half a length. Time —2 mins. 41 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Surplus Stakes. A free handicap for all horses. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Hogarth's c c b h Connaught Ranger (late Touse) 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Browne ..... 1
Capt. Stevens' br w m Delta, 11st., Capt. Craycroft ..... 2

Out of a dozen horses or more, only these two accepted the handicap. Delta had a very bad start, but came up the hill at a tremendous pace; on entering the straight, however, the Ranger shot ahead, and won as he liked, hard held. Time—59 secs.—*Pioneer*.

## OFFICIAL CHANGES IN BENGAL.

IMPORTANT changes will shortly take place in the Home Department. In anticipation of one of the members of the Board of Revenue, L. P., taking leave before next cold weather, Mr. Dampier will return from his officiating appointment as Home Secretary in the Government of India to Bengal. The Chief Secretaryship thus vacated has been offered to Mr. A. C. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berars, but better known as the Editor of the *Berar's Gazetteer*. In losing Mr. Dampier, the Government of India parts with an Officiating Secretary of great energy and untiring powers of work, but we cannot regret a change which restores to Bengal an officer whose experience specially belongs to these Provinces, and whose activity will be of great value to the Board of Revenue, which naturally forms the next substantive step in his career. Meanwhile he reverts to his former appointment as one of the Chief Secretaries to the Bengal Government. Mr. Lyall is an officer of shorter standing, but his literary talents, and the rare opportunities which he enjoyed for learning the facts of the country as Editor of the Local Gazetter, have already gained him a high reputation. Mr. Carmichael has won his way to distinction and to the Chief Secretaryship in Madras by similar opportunities equally well used, and his account of the Vizagapatam District has formed the model of the subsequent operations in that Presidency. The offer to Mr. Lyall is based on the understanding that he will receive the *substantive* appointment as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

At the same time a change will be made in the Under-Secretaryship. Mr. Wellesley, the Officiating Under-Secretary in the Home Department, goes to Mysore as Officiating Secretary in place of Colonel Puckle, who becomes Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore, *vice* Captain Coles, who goes home on two years' sick leave.—*Englishman*.

## THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE evil intended by their enemy for the Indian Medical Service is likely to result in good. Under Lord Mayo Sir John Strachey at last succeeded in sending to the Secretary of State that scheme for re-organizing the department to which Lord Lawrence would not commit his Government. The Home authorities have shelved it by sending it out to the present Governor-General, and hence the discussion of the whole question which we described last week. As the unification of the military medical administration of India is inevitable such a scheme as the following would do justice to the Indian service as well as to the country. From one Military Medical Department under the Commander-in-Chief and one Indian Medical Department under the Government of India. Let each have its own administrative head—the former a Queen's or Indian officer; the latter, one of the seniors of the Indian service. The military administration would include the Indian as well as the British forces. The Deputy Inspectors General, if a superintending Surgeon Major were not thought sufficient for the lesser commands, would be promoted partly by seniority and partly by selection from both British and Indian officers alternately or in equal numbers. The head of the Indian Medical Department would advise Government on all health questions, and the subordinate officers would be assigned to the Provincial Governments as those of the Financial Department now are, but be strictly affiliated with the central office. The Indian department would administer the forces under the Government of India except in war. After a few years' service officers might elect for civil or military duties subject to the requirements of Government and liable, of course, to war duty. Finally, native medical officers might be appointed to Sepoy corps on from Rs 250 to Rs. 500 a month as uncovenanted officers. Some such plan, while fair to the Queen's officers, and doing justice to native practitioners, would preserve for India a noble body of men whose services to humanity and to science are unsurpassed.—*Friend of India*.

## A SERIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING IN CALCUTTA.

ABOUT a month ago a native indigo planter of Nuddea, named Kali Dass Bannerjee, came down to Calcutta to sell indigo. Two or three days after his arrival, one Toolsee Dass Dutt came to his lodging in Chorebagaun, and said that a wealthy native gentleman was desirous to purchase an indigo factory. The zemindar replied that he would sell one of his factories. Several days after one Gopal Babu, introduced by Toolsee Dass, called on the zemindar, and asked him to have the matter settled. The zemindar having agreed, both proceeded to a house richly furnished, and situated in Kaliprosuno Sing's Lane in Chitput. Immediately after their arrival, a Jew came out from a room into the hall, handsomely dressed, and wearing a quantity of jewellery, placed spices and perfumes before the zemindar, and said that he was former